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Business Directory.

SOCIETIE.

C. O. F.-Buchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its each Tuesday evening. T. & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a regular meeting Monday evening on or before the full moon in each month. P. OF H.-Buchanan Grange No 40 meets on the second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 20 clock P. M. I. O. G. T.—Buchanan Lodge No 856 holds its regular meeting on each Monday evening.

C. A. R.—Wm. Perrott Post No.22. Regular C. meeting on the first and third Wednesday evening of each month. Visiting comrades always welcome.

ATTORNEY.

VAN RIPER & WORTHINGTON, Attorneys V and Counselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Office over Rough Bros'. Store. THORNTON HALL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitoriu Chancery, Buchanan, Michigan.

A. EMERY, Attorney and Counseller at Law A. and Solicitor in Chancery. Conveyancing promptly and correctly done. Office in Bank building, Buchanan, Mich.

PHYSICIAN.

E. S. DODD, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in E. S. Dodd & Son's drug store. lence on Day's Avenue. DR. LEWIS W. BAKER, Physician and Surgeon. Night calls promptly attended to. Office in Kinyon's block. MRS. E. F. ANDERSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. In addition to my general practice I make diseases of women and children a specialty. No. 18 Portage street, Buchanan, Mich.

W. SLOCUM, Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office, corner of Third and Main sets. Office hours, 11 to 12, 1 to 4, 6 to 8. THEODORE F. H. SPRENG, M. D., may be consulted at his office until 9 A. M. and from 1 to 3 and after 7 P. M. Office on Main street, first door south of Rough Bros'. Wagon Works.

DR. R. HENDERSON, Physician and Surgeon. Corner of Portage and Sixth streets.

DENTISTS.

M. WILSON, Dentist. Office, first door north of the Bank. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. MANSFIELD, Operative Dentist. All work done at the lowest living prices and warranted to give satisfaction. Rooms in Kin-JOHN W. BEISTLE, Dentist, Rooms over Grange Store. All work warranted. Also agent for White, Household and American sewing machines. Needles, oil and parts for all machines

DRUCCISTS. DR. E. S. DODD & SON. Practical Druggists-stantly on hand. Fine Perfumes and useful Toil-st Articles. Prescriptions a Specialty.

D. WESTON, Practical Druggist, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Toilet Articles, School Cooks, Stationery &c., south side of Frontstreet.

INSURANCE. W. A. PALMER, Notary Public, Fire and Life insurance and Real Estate Agent. Repre-sents ten of the oldest and best Companies in the United States. Office with D. E. Hinman.

MARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AS-SOCIATION of Berrien County. Only farm skstaken. Wm. Haslett, Sec'y, Buchanau.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROUGH BROS'. WAGON WORKS, Manufact burers of the Buchanan Farm, Freightand Lum-ber Wagons, also Log Trucks. Wide tired wheels a specialty. Send for printed price lists. BUCHANAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY. D Manufacturers of cheap and medium grade of Chamber Furniture. Capital \$50,000. THE VICTOR HAT RACK CO. Wholesale Manufacturers of Hat Racks. ZINC COLLAR PAD CO., sole proprietors and Manufacturers of Curtis' Patent Zinc Collar

BUCHANAN WINDMILL CO., Windmills, Tanks, Pumps, Pipe, Brass Goods, &c. Factory and office with Rough Bros'. Wagon Works, Buchanan Mich.

W. H. TALBOT, Machinist. Engines, Thresh-ing and Agricultural Machines repaired. Cider mill Screws, Saw Arbors, &c., made to order. Shop on Chicago street.

B. T. MORLEY, Star Foundry and Agricultural Implements. Headquarters for binding twine. Corner Front and Portage sts. HENRY BLODGETT, Manufacturer of Building, Well and Pavement Brick. Yard in Mansfield Addition.

JOHN WEISGERBER, Manufacturer of Lumber. Custom sawing done to order. Mill on South Oak street.

W. O. CHURCHILL, Dealer in Lumber, Lath,
Lime and General Building Material.
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a specialty. Factory on Alexander st.

TAILORS.

JOHN FENDER, Practical Tailor. Work exe outed in the latest styles, and warranted to fit-shop in Day's block, over Barmore & Richards atore. Furnishing goods by samples. W. TRENBETH, Merchant Tailor. The latest styles in Cloths, Cassimeres and Suitings always on hand. All work warranted.

MILLERS.

L. P. FOX, Proprietor of Buchanan and Rural Mills. Custom and Merchant grinding of all kinds. Buchanan, Mich. XINGERY & MARBLE, Proprietors of Indian Reserve Mill. Custom grinding a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Portage st.

CLOTHING BOOTS & SHOES.

K. WOODS, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, and Rubber Goods. Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine boes a specialty.

WEAVER & CO., Dealers in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods and Valises. Latest styles of goods always selected. Front st., Buchanan Mich CEORGE W. NOBLE, general dealer in Boots Shoes, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing. Central Block, Front st.

DRY GOODS.

P. & C. C. HIGH, Dry Goods. Roe's Block,

GROCERS.

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OILLE HOP, dealer in Groceries Sware and Bakery Goods, Day Block Front street.

PECK & BEISTLE, dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Crickery, Glassware, &c. Opera House block Buchant a Mich. Free delivery.

BUTCHERS.

W. D. CROXON, proprietor of Central Meat Market. Cash paid for all kinds of live stock and Produce. South side Front st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SETH E. STRAW, Largest Stock of Wall Paper of and Ceiling Decorations ever brought in Ber-ien County. Ceiling Decorating and Papering a specialty. Redden's new block, footof Day's ave GEORGE CHURCHUL, Contractor and Build-or, and dealer in Lumber, Lath and Shingles. Front street.

HARRY BINNS, News Dealer and Stationer.

H Stationery and all the leading News and
Story Papers, and periodicals constantly on hand.
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BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XIX.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 103, 1885.

Business Directory.

W. O. HAMILTON, Milk Dairy. Delivers Milk in all parts of the corporation daily. Residence, head of Front street.

D. MONTGOMERY, Grainer and Decorator.

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Saxophone, Cornet, Violin, Viola and Double Bass. Thorough Bass, Harmony, and Instrumentation taught in a thorough and systematic manner. Brass and Military Bands organized and perected. Music arranged to order for any instrument or combination of instruments.

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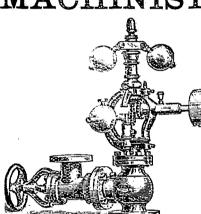
Having recently erected an Improved Brick and Tiling Kiln,

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Engines, Threshing Machines, Wood Sawing Machines, Horse Powers, Mowing, Reaping and other Machines repaired.

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nished on short notice. Shop on Chicago street, near millrace.

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RUBBER GOODS.

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease suscep-tible of cure, who has not been made well by it.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis,

cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and even acure Pneumonia, and has saved many 12: sin the earlier stages of Pulmonary Commption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough. These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

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AUCTION

with them.) All parties wishing the services of a first-class auctioneer would do well to

CHARLEY EVANS.

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LORILLARD'S Giant 10 ct chew' takes

IOB PRINTING,

They say that boys are horrid things, And don't know how to act: They're nothing, though, to grown-up girls I tell you it's a fact. I saw myself the whole affair,

And watched the fun begin; Twas Sue that laid the spiteful plot To take Amelia in.

About a beau she'd lost; And though Sue kept a smiling face, I saw how much it cost. I knew that something had to come; Boys like an honest fight;

"Just put the wish-bone, dear," said Sue "Above the parlor door; Your husband he the first will be Who steps the threshold o'er." She helped Amelia mount the chair (I watched it with a grin), And beckoned with her finger-tips

BARKER'S SISTER.

"Is Miss Barker at home?" in the dining room."

And called the waiter in.

At half-past six o'clock every night Mr. Barker asked the same question precisely, and received precisely the same answer. Then he motioned to his groom to take the horses to the stables, and leisurely going to his own apart-ments, he changed his riding costume

for an evening one. On this evening he was a little more particular than usual; after dinner he was going with his sister to the opera, and he was a trifle nervous under Kate's bright eyes. "She sees everything," he mentally complained, "and I would rather sit in a tight coat than have her twit me about a loose one." So he took pains with his toilet and was awarded by a pleasant little nod of approval. He was a good looking fellow, and men don't object to be told so, even by the women of their own family. "We may as well have dinner, Jack:

So dinner was served; and after it, as Kate sat with her cup of French coffee in her hand, she said: "Jack, come to the fire half an hour. I don't want to be too soon at the opera, and I do waat to talk to you." "And I want to talk to you, Kate. I heard something to-day that annoyed

"At the club, of course." "Yes, at the club." "I thought you only talked about national questions there." "As a general thing, we don't; but Gerald Lyttle had heard something

me extremely."

"Something disagreeable, of course People never think it right to tel pleasant things. Well, what is it?" "You know Claude Hayden and Theodore Middleton?" "They visit here. As for 'knowing' them, that is a different thing."
"They are lovers of yours?"

"They are among the list." "I thought myself they were favored "My dear Jack, don't pretend to

think about things too high for you. "They, at any rate, think so." Kate's face flushed angrily. "How do you know that?" "Gerald Lyttle told me so."

"Don't speak in enigmas, Jack please. They always put me in a passion. How can Gerald Lyttle know anything about either Claude Hayden or Theo Middleton? He is not in their set at all. I don't believe they speak to each othar."

"Their valets do.'

from them, they don't, as a general thing, tell other fellows they do so." Then I am to understand that Theo Middleton's valet heard something

them should take the first chance. Jack was so angry that he rose and stood before Kate, looking down into dignant and scornful. and go on.

ing mortgage to pay, and Claude wants to go to Paris, where he thinks the necessary to insure his success in his profession. I have a great mind to horse-whip the scoundrels. "On the word of two valets. Ridiculous! You can not, for my sake,

"Yes, I shall. They are no worse now than they were before, only are found out. I intend them to propose now. Who would have thought that Claude Hayden, who writes such lofty and exquisit poems, and whose conversation is so full of romance and unselfish chivalry, could have been a party to such a bargain! Now Thoe Middleton never pretended to be anything but a thorough-placed man of the world." "Yet it was Claude who made the proposal. Theo hesitated at first, but

present, and willing to do almost any-thing to save a piece of very valuable "Certainly he is. What is a poor girl's name, or happiness, or honor, compared with so many feet frontage of real estate?' "Don't look that way, Kate, darling, or I know I'll shoot the fellows. I

I imagine he is in a desparate strait at

by themselves—that is, where we go wrong. I have been reading that schemer's poetry this afternoon until I cried. When I laid down the book I felt equal to anything heroic or self-denying. Aunt Serena is right: poet-ry is unhealthy reading; you might just as well drink a bottle of brandy and expect to see things sensibly afterward."

she rang for her maid and her opera cloak and seemed to dismiss the sub-

ed to them with a smile so subtile and comprehensive that each was certain

"Did you notice how she smiled at me?" said Claude, posing himself gracefully and throwing back his black curls from his wide white brow.

"I thought it was at me," answered Theo, sulkily. "No; it was at me. I shall go and speak to her at the interval." Kate divined this, and she sent her

brother away with a message to pretty Nelly Sayre. So Claude had the ground to himself, and very safe ground he felt it to be. Then Theo made his effort and was equally satisfied. There was something about Kate's manner to him delightfully shy and yet encouraging. For the first time in twenty years he kept his opinions to himself. "Claude," he mentally commented, "is terribly conceited, and may have deceived himself. If I am not a favored lover, I think Kate Barker is treating

And so thinking of Kate as likely to become his own, he began to feel the outrage of such a bargain he had entered into. He could hardly bear to look into the young, candid face and think of his shameful little plot against this girl's money.

When Claude and he again looked over the matter, he ventured to suggest that they should each consider the bargain as to Miss Barker void, and leave themselves unfettered in the race. But Claude would hear of no such withdrawal. "The race" he said, "rests with you and me, Theo. I am sure of it. Marriage will break up our friendship; it can't help it, old boy; and whichever of us is left will need solid consolation. If you succeed, you will have to cut me in a short time, and the money will give me a new start in a new life. If I succeed, all the same we will drift apart, and it would be a real comfort to me in such case, to feel that at least I had been able to put you easy in money matters."

And Claude's manner was grand and pathetic that Middleton felt it impossible to urge further a subject which Claude spoke of as "any way a great trial, and almost like the burial of a twenty year's friend-

ship." The next morning, in answer to Kate's request, Nelly Sayre came to spend the day at the Barker's. Kate had chosen Nelly for her confidente, and for excellent reasons. Nelly had a very large visiting list, she was dangerously sarcastic, and never spared friend or acquaintance for a witticism. A report finding its medium through Nelly would go into the world with a spice of ludicrous bitterness that no one else could give it. And also it would go in a dangerous kind of incognito, and would only become the more wildly known in consequence of the unobtrusiveness of its progress.

chirping in, full of news as to the people she had met on the Avenue, and the engagement of "that poor little mouce, Alice Laydon to Charles White. He'll eat her up in a year, Kate," she said, with a laughable grimace; "that is, he'll eat her bonds up. Oh dear! how hard it is for a girl with money to be decently loved!"

This was just the opening Kate wanted. "She was so wretched, and needed some one to open her poor heart to"; and Nelly was at once sympathetic and delightfully anxious. What a study her queen little face was, with her twinkling eyes and tight-drawn light lips, as she listened to Kate's story! And what a revelation of womanly temper there was in the small nervous hands, and the restless movements of her prettily bowed and sandled feet!

"Now, Nelly, I have told you all. If you were I, what would you do?"
"I should crucify them—socially, I mean; fix them up with hair-pins, as it were. Put the story into all their cups, dear-tea-cups and wine-cups. It will make their drinking disagreeable enough, I'll warrant you. There's hundreds of young men just as mean and heartless and contemptable, dear, and every one of them will be 'dreadfully shocked' at the found-out fellows.'

Kate had asked both Claude and Theo to call, and it has been agreed between them that Theo should leave first, and that, all else being favorable, Claude should put his fortune to the test. They were annoyed at finding Nelly sitting with Kate, but it was probable Nelly would leave after

lunch. Somehow Theo imagined Kate's manner so peculiarly kind to himself, that he-finding a moment's opportunity to speak to her unnoticed—asked for an interview that night at eight and received a gracious assent. Then. according to agreement, he went away before Claude; and Nelly, guessing what Claude has come for, left the room "to send a message", and so gave the young gentleman the opportunity

he sought. Kate heard his poetic, passionate confession with a good deal of assumed feeling, but declared she could not it once answer soimportant a question, 'Would Mr. Hayden call the following day at twelve o'clock?" And as Nelly entered just at that moment, and there was a most aggravating mocking smile on her face, Claude hurriedly took his leave, with all hope as yet uncertain. He put on a brave face, however, to Middleton. But Middleton's hopes rose on Claude's delay. He thought it likely that Kate had purposely put off answering Claude until she heard what his reasons were for desiring an interview. She must have suspected them, and if this is the case, it was indeed strong foundation for his hopes. So he heard Claude's account of his interview, but said nothing of his own appointment.

At eight o'clock he kept it, and found Kate just ready to leave the house. "She was going to a dinner party, but would be happy to give Mr. Middleton a few minutes." He was glad the agony was to be short. He said in a few plain words what he wanted to say, and said them in a straightforward, honest manner that Kate was almost sorry she could not believe a word of them. She pointed out the fact that her friends were waiting, the necessity of being careful in such decisions, and asked him to call for an answer next day at

half-past twelve. "Half-past twelve," thought Middle-ton. "Claude's appointment was twelve; evidently she means to refuse Claude:" and his own hopes rose still higher. That night Claude noticed that he seemed strangely averse to talk. He did not know that Middleton was arranging his prospective new life, and absolutely considering how he was to escape paying such a shameful lebt of honor" as would his friend from him.

True, he did not indulge the thought

many minutes at a time, but it was

there, just as it had often been also in Claude's heart, in the same kind of dim, dumb way. Only Claude had at once solved the problem in a manner Middleton never thought of: "I shall lay the blame on Kate and tall These lay the blame on Kate, and tell Theo she watches her gold like a dragon:" A little before twelve the next day

Claude in the Barker parlor, but also that tormenting Nelly Sayre. Claude and Middleton looked at each other, but there was nothing now to be done but accept Kate's invitation to lunch.

and wait for their opportunity.

Nelly seemed that day to be possessed by a thousand malicious little sprites, and Claude and Middleton winched again and again under her sharp, subtle innuendoes. Her mirth, though mocking, was infectious, and by the time lunch was over, the whole party was in a mode of very unnatural and rather unpleasant exaltation. Kate showed it in her glowing cheeks and in a certain set, proud manner.

She rose from the table, and taking with her a red apple and a yellow one, began to throw them up and catch them in her hands, demurely counting every throw. "What are you doing, Kate?" said

Nelly, in a voice that was almost a little shrick of laughter. "I am casting lots for a husband. See! the apple represents—"

"Is, of course, Theo Middleton." "And whichever I catch twenty-five

"Let it go." "And now the yellow follows it. But lovers may go hang their harps

Mr. Middleton, did you ever hear of two gentlemen tossing a silver dollar about a lady's hand and fortune?" "And agreeing to console each other with twenty-five thousand dollars out of her bank account?" "Only, Claude Hayden, I thought you had more sense than to sell the

from whence they soon found them-

"Where are you going?" said Middleton, fiercely. "I am going to Paris at once." "You can go to Timbuctoo, if you like. I shall stay here, and I shall like

selves into the street.

ter." any pleasure; she found out, when anger was over, and love could obtain a hearing, that she had really liked Theo,

"That's so," said Jack: "he knows everything about stocks" and shares that can be known, and he brought me information that saved you a clear hundred thousand dollars. I must say, he spoke in a very manly, honest man-"Of the past?"

do it for very shame until he had been able to prove his regret. He has been watching your interests, and hoped you would look over his fault." "I suppose a good action ought to cancel a bad one." "I think so, Kate, especially, when a fellow makes no excuses, but frankly

And Kate in a very soft, irresolute Six months afterward the president

wanted to see him at once on important business. "Gone to Europe, sir," was the answer. "He was married yesterday." "Married! I thought he hated wo-

"Parker's sister." "Well! I never!" But no one was so much astonished

Indeed, Nelly was beginning to be passee; all charms had begun to fade; her witty tongue and sharp temper alone retained all their pristine brightness, and she felt the necessity of improving every friend and every occasion. Every one was sure she would be an old maid. But four years after Kate's happy marriage, Nelly went to Paris and became a bride. She married Claude Hayden. Kate met her in Paris a couple of lyears afterward. Claude had then made a name and a position-was, in fact, a fashionable portrait painter, and quite a pet with that class of ladies who like popular favorites. Kate could hardly help wondering how a man so and so sensitive to what society would say of him should have married a girl whom he never admired in the first brilliancy of her beauty, and who was now decidedly faded and shrewish, Something of this, in the freedom of mutual confidence, she said to Nelly, who answered, with he usual pert honesty: "My dear, of course he was not in love with me." I know that he married me because I made him.'

"Made him!" Yes, dear; he was afraid of me."

afraid of me. He knew what I could tell, and how I could tell it; and, my

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s abundant reason for believing that the earth's crust is very thin, asserts Mr. J. Starkie Gardner, and it seems not impossible that some means may be devised for utilizing the intense heat of the molten mass below. This is already being done, in fact, to some extent, an artesian well having been bored at Pesth to obtain warm water for public baths, etc. From a depth of about 3,000 feet, a large quantity of water heated to 161 degrees Fahrenheit pours forth, and the boring is to be continued until water at

markable fact that in the race for life. during past ages, the survival of any particular group of animals depended with that of their contemporaries of the same class. Braine won, then as now, and the brain of animals crushed out of existence was always found to

and restoring the functions of divided nerves, even nerves of different function being used to replace those par-tially destroyed. It is thought that even sight and hearing may be restor-

A REMARKABLE INSTRUMENT.— Among the flints of the chalk forma-

and their tones. ions are pr

lately, a spinster who remained one on account of a curious pre-nuptial quar-

There died in Wallingford, Conn..

was imported from Paris in 1742, for a wedding, and has been in the family ever since, being used only on such occasions. It was worn again in 1776 as a wedding dress, but not worn again till the other day, when Miss Morris donned it. Not a stitch has been altered or added to it, and it is in almost

Married, near Belden, Mr. Amos Day

o Miss Jane Week.
A Day is made, a Week is lost,

For there will soon be Days enough To make a Week again.
We have had the pleasure of attendng many weddings among our circle of acquaintances, but this caps all when we take into consideration the amount of time lost in a few moments.

-Morris County (N. Y.) Herald. Engineering describes, under the name of "mystery gold," an alloy resembling gold in appearance, weight, and in withstanding the jeweller's test of strong acids. Its analysis is as follows: Silver, 2.48; pltinum, 32.02; copper, by difference, 65.50. Strong boiling in nitric acid, even when an article made of it is left in it for some time, has apparently no effect upon the

California to attend New Year's festivities in their native land has been going on for months, and it is estimaed that each of four steamers carried 1,000 coolies. Most of these take out return certificates whether they intend to come back or not. The majority, however, return, as their visits rarely extend beyond a few months. This

Daniel McSweeney, the Irish "suspect," who loomed up in the last Presidential campaign, and has since haunted the Administration for reward, has at last received an inspectorship in the an Francisco Custom House \$1,800 a year. This place was created for him, but does not by any means come up to his ideas of what he ought to have had.

Prof. Eaton, of Yale College, in a recent lecture to the students told them it was not certain Eve tempted Adam with an apple in the Garden of Eden. He thinks probably it was a quince, "because the apple of the present day

NUMBER 44.4

Andeverything pertaining to the Photograph trade.

C. E. KERR. Scientific Miscellany.

USING THE EARTH'S HEAT.-There

BRAINS IN TERTIARY TIMES.—In a paper on the size of the brain in extinct animals, Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, has brought forward the reon the size of their brain as compared be relatively smaller than that of those

REPLACING NERVES.—Successful experiments have been made in joining ed, by bringing other nerves into serv-

tions is occasionally found one which omits a clear musical sound when struck with another flint. Tissandier tells of a distinguished French musician, H. Bandre, who is a zealous collector of these musical stones, and who has just succeeded in making a unique "piano" from them. In this instrument the fints are suspended by wires above a sounding board, and are played upon by two other flints. The stones of the piano number twenty-six, forming the two chromatic octaves, and were collected with much patient labor during a period of more than thirty years. There seems to be no relation between the size of the stones

FLOWER PIGMENTS.—Hansen, a German chemist, finds that the colors of fruits and flowers are furnished by a very small number of pigments, which

is a blindness to red, to green, or to blue or violet; end about one male in every twenty-five appears to be unable to discriminate between the principle colors of the spectrum. In a stricter sense, all persons are color blind, for although Chevreul is said to have been able to distinguish 14,420 tones of color, it has been proven that the human eye is totally incapable of receiving all the vibrations of color which must exist in the spectrum.

This treatment, which permanently preserves corpses, has already been applied to several human subjects and to

many animals.

The lady secretary of the Anti-Vivisection League of England argues, in a letter to M. Pasteur, that cauterization removes all danger of hydrophobia. Her son once, and she herself five or six times have thus escaped the malady, and both offer to be bitten by any mad animal in M. Pasteur's laboratory on condition of being allowed to treat the wounds themselves.

At a recent marriage in Ohio the

as good condition as when new.

year, it is said, the visitors to China

ARMERS & MANUFACTURERS BANK, Bu-chanan, Mich. All business entrusted to this Bank will receive prompt and personal attention. Wm. Pears, Pres.; Geo. H. Richards, Vice Pres.; A. F. Ross, Cashier. At dinner-time 'Melia twitted Sue (Redden's Block.) Piano, Organ, Guitar, Clarinet,

Pianos and Organs sold on easy monthly V. E. DAVID.



Impare Blood, Malaria, Chills and Evers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.

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For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

ED The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALFIMORE, MD. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

A Safeguard.

Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at band, as a bousehold remedy, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as ANER'S CHERRY PRETORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs." The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:-

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything clse in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections." AYER'S **Cherry Pectoral**

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

don't forget that

Has the LARGEST and FINEST Parlor Suits. Chamber Sets.

Stoves, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Pianos, Organs, Etc.,

GOLD STRING PIANOS. The finest planes in the world. We are offering the Schomacker, Gold String, McCammon, Behning and Brainard Planes, and the celebrated Smith, American and Brainard Organs direct the purchaser at wholesale prices, until suitable agents are established in each city. Now is the time to save paying larre profits. Address us at once for catalogues. Mention this paper. S BRAINARD & SONS.

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JOB PRINTING,

postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spire time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly exceed every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this imparalled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine.

42y

THE WISH-BONE.

it was his specially

But girls will smile and kiss, and then Do something mean for spite.

"Miss Barker is at home, sir. She is

aunt has gone to Dr. Logan's; she will not be home till late."

about you he thought it right to tell

"You don't mean to say, Jack, that you have been spending the afternoon discussing the gossip of Gerald Lyttle's valet? Upon my word, I believe the clubs are perfect schools for scandel." "Don't be so scornful, Kate. I considered myself under obligations to Gerald for telling me. I dare say it cost him a little to do it; for though men do talk with their valets, and listen to a good deal of Avenue gossip

about me from his master, and told it to his master, who told it to you, who bring it to me. There's a genealogy for a piece of scandal, now! "It is correct, however." "Well, we will follow it, then, from its beginning. What was it that Theo Middleton's valet heard about me?" "He heard his master and Claude Hayden arranging about their proposals of marriage to you, and they tossed up a silver dollar to see which of

her flashing face with one equally in-"Indeed! Keep your temper, Jack, "If Claude won, he was to pay Middleton twenty-five thousand dollars as ooan as possible after his marriage, and if Middleton won, he was to give Claude the like sum Middleton has a pressmoney would give him all the prestige

take any notice of the affair." "But you will never speak to them

only meant to warn you. 1 wish anything less than the whole truth would have done it." "It would not. Women judge men

Kate was arranging her pet curl before the mirror as she said this; then

"I know-Claude Hayden." "And the yellow one-" times I shall accept." "The red one hasfallen to the ground." on a willow tree.

"I protest," said Middleton, 'against such a mockery of the most solemn affair of life." "Just hear him!" screamed Nelly, laughing still more excitedly 'Pray,

bear-skin before you killed the bear."
"Young ladies," said Middleton, "if any men have done what you say, they richly deserve your mockery; they must have been conceited fools to make such a plot, and silly ones not to—"
"Not to be sure that their valet did not everhear it. Gentlemen, I hope you will speculate in more reliable stock in the future;" and Kate ceremoneously bowed them into the hall,

to see the man, or the woman either, who will twit me about Barker's sis-"A very rude, insolent girl, I think." "She is nothing of the kind. She is a noble girl-a sight too good, if she had not a penny, for such sneak thieves so about eleven o'clock Nelly came out of my sight. We way as well part here as anywhere:" and Middleton strode off in a towering passion with himself, and looked so formidable and black for weeks afterward that no one cared to speak of "that good thing about Barker's sister" in any place where he would be likely to hear of it. Kate never saw him; and rarely heard of him. Indeed, he quietly abandoned fashonable society, and gave himself up, with all the passion of his nature, to money making. On the whole, her revenge had not given her

> and her heart began sadly to make excuses for him. One day, three years after their un-pleasant parting, her brother said to her, "Kate, you were very nearly losing one hundred thousand dollars-would have done so but for-Theo Middleton." Kate blushed vividly, and looked up eagerly at her brother.

"Yes. He out with everything, and asked my pardon; said he could not

admits he was to blame, and does his best to show his sorrow. I cannot see my way to write him down, an enemy any longer: can you. Kate? fashion, said simply, "No." of a famous down-town bank sent hurriedly over to Middleton's office. He

men. Married! To whom?" as Nelly Sayre. The world generally had begun to doubt the story of the twenty-five thousand dollars and the bet, with reference to Middleton, and his marriage with Kate confirmed them in this doubt: So Nelly found her exclamations and sarcasms very coolly received. So Nelly accepted the situation, and, when the Middletons returned, paid due court to Kate, and never once found herself able to revert to the scene with the apples.

'I don't see that. Nelly. So rich and | er and to climb over the wasted cheek prosperous, and such a favorite in society!"
"Very good! For that reason he was

dear, the story would have sent the salons here into paroxysms of laughter. Of two evils he chose the least." And then Nelly went straight to Claude's studio and threw him into a were in an opposite box, and she bow- did not, of course, expect to meet going to do now? Everything about side-show on earth.—Chicago News.

that dreadful affair is sure now to come out. I have just met her, and she is more spiteful than ever about it You poor, dear, unfortunate creature! "Nelly! Nelly! what are you talk ing about? For God's sake, what is the matter? Who is here?" "Barker's sister!"—Harper's Weekly. An Astonished Ticket Agent.

catch his breath he exclaimed:

"Certainly, sir," replied the waman,

evidently surprised at the agent's

question and manner. "Whose would

"In the name of goodness, then, how

old are they?" asked the agent, mop-

ping the perspiration from his fore-

"Well, sir, said the woman, after a short mental calculation, "three of

them are 9, three of them are 7, two of

them are 5, and three of them are 3

Agent foster dropped into a chair as

"Madam," said he, "you deserve to

have a pass for twelve. Come in again

in a few days, and I'll see what can be

The agent ascertained that the wo-

man's name was Cullen, and that she

presented her husband with eleven

Fox Grapes in The Alleghanies.

The mountaineers who inhabit the

wooded ranges of the Alleghanies have to trust entirely to Nature to supply

them spontaneously with means of

subsistence the year round, for in few

places is the soil fit for cultivation.

One of the main supports of these

poor people is the manufacture of

grape jelly. It is made from the fox grapes that grow wild. This season

they have been found in great abund-

ance, and have brought considerable

revenue to these isolated homes. The

jelly is sold to the merchants at the

crossroads stores, who pay fifteen cents a pound "in trade" for it. The mer-

chants then send it to the cities and

reap a handsome profit out of it. There

are two kinds of these grapes. One kind makes a jelly of a dark blue color,

while the other makes a pale clear-

green jelly. It is pronounced by good

livers and epicures to be fully equal to

the Scotch jams and jellies that sell in

Starvation never stares the mount-

aineers in the face. They gather in

the summer a rich harvest of sumac

that grows at their doors. While the

men are gathering the sumac, the wo-

men pick berries for sale. First of

berries, then blackberries, dewberries

all in the spring come the wild staw

and huckleberries. Through the win-

ter, when the streams and roads are

not impassable, the men take bundles

of resinous pine-knots to the stores

The Peasent and the Painter.

A Hungarian peasant went to

Munich painter and asked him to paint

the portrait of his mother. "Certainly,

"But she is dead; if she was alive I

shouldn't want her portrait." "Well

if I had I shouldn't want one." "Well,

my friend, describe her to me; what

sort of eyes, hair, etc?" He secured

this, and, appealed to some artist friends

who had some Hungarian studies, he

painted a head. Secreting his friends

about the room, he sent for the

peasant The man came, looked at the

picture, and his eyes filled with tears;

he put up his hand to wipe them away.

"Poor fellow," said the artist, patting

him on the back. "It is a good likeness then, if it affects you so much." "No,"

said the man. "Poor mother! to think

that she has been only dead six months

A Touching Instance.

A touching instance of instinct has

ust been sent to us. The writer says:

I found a cockroach struggling in a

bowl of water. I took half a peanut shell for a boat. I put him into it,

gave him two wooden toothpicks for

oars, and left him. The next morning

I visited him, and he had put a piece

of white cotton thread on one of the

toothpicks, and set the toothpick on

end as a signal of distress. He had a

hair on the other toothpick, and there

roach, exhausted, had fallen asleep.

The sight melted me to tears. I had

never to chew leather to get a soul: I

was born with one. I took that cock-

roach out, gave him a spoonful of gru-

el and left. The animal never forgot

my kindness, and now my house is

English journals record the late voy-

age of a large steamer owned in London, which has been fitted to burn pe

troleum. Good time was made, and

general satisfaction is expressed with

the experiment. The consumption of

oil on the voyage was a little over

eight gallons per hour, costing about £1 per day, while the cost of coal for

that period is calculated to be £7. Be-

sides the saving in coal, a great saving

will be effected in labor, there being no

shoveling of coal into the furnaces and

Last Sunday as Parson Bledso pass-

ed down Austin avenue he noticed Un-

cle. Mose hard at work in his front

"Don't yer know dis am der Lord's

"Yes, parson, but I kept yesterday

"Dar was no church sarvices yester-

"Of course not, I means I went fishin'

an' cotched de bigget string ob fish

yer ebber saw. Yer don't expect a man

ter obsarve de Lord's day twist, does

A Generous Husband.

Who values the health of his wife.

will not fail to provide her with a box

of Dr. McGill's Orange Blossom. Full

directions accompany each box. It

will cause the roses of health to clamb

of suffering and dispair. Thousands

testify gladly to its magical effect. Sold by E. S. Dodd & Son, Buchanan

yard mending the fence.

sacred for Sunday."

yer?"—Texas Siftings.

Druggists.

no accumulation of ashes to remove.

chock full of cockroaches.

that cockroach sat a-fishing. The cock-

and looks like that."

have you any picture of her?"

said the painter, "send her to me

which they dispose of for kindling.

children at four births.

though some one had hit him with a

ame! Not all yours?"

they be if not mine?"

she said.

club.

The Honesdale (Pa.) Dispatch relates that a few days ago a neatly dressed fresh-looking woman, about 30 years of age, applied to Harry Foster, the Erie ticket agent in that place, for information as to the lowest rate of fare for herself and family to Warren, Pa. 178 degrees is yielded. "How many persons?" asked the "Myself and my eleven children," As soon as Agent Foster could "Eleven children! Great Scott, mad-

outliving them.

ice by artificial union.

he classifies into three groups: first, reds; second, yellows; third, blues and violets. He omits chlorophyll green, because it is comparatively rare in flowers. Orange is produced by a thickening of a deposit of the fundamental yellow pigment, the coloring matter being the same in the rind of an orange as in a yellow buttercup. Roses and carnations show the characteristic red pigment, in which, variaacids. Universal Color Blindness.-Color blindness, as usually understood,

COPPER PLATING CORPSES.—A French chemist proposes coating the bodies of the dead with a skin of copper by means of the well-know electroplating process. A second plating of gold or silver could be added if desired.

Verscheidenheit.

rel. The day had been fixed for her wedding, and she and her intended husband began to put down carpets in the house they were to occupy. She wanted them laid one way, he another. They quarreled and separated. He died shortly afterward, and the lady never married. bride, a Miss Morris, wore a dress that

But time should not complain-

alloy, which is coming extensively into The usual exodus of Chinese from

largely exceed the average.

A 24-year-old grandfather is one of the freaks of Americus, Ga. We see nothing in this to cause us to change our often-expressed opinion that if Georgia were walled in and provided with a hand-organ and a door-tender A little before twelve the next day claude's studio and threw him into a claude Hayden and Theo Middleton claude Hayden and Theo Middleton most immediately followed him. He as she sank into a chair, "what are you she would make the most complete have been taken in by such a puckery of the crab-apple, with a hand-organ and a door-tender and it is not at all likely Adam-would she would make the most complete have been taken in by such a puckery little pait."

SCOTT & BROWNFIELD. SALES In the NORTHWEST, at prices beyond competition. (5 per cent discount to anyone bringins this advertisement

ow as any other good salesman. Resdence, Buchanan, Michigan. 145-147 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. IIII P for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a

CALL AT THE

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency ror the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None out. Beginners succeed grandly. None Portland, Mainc.

Portland, Mainc.

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Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 109 Wall-st., N. Y.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1885.

The Michigan Congressional delegation is all in Washington, and the Government still lives.

Monon, Ind, has a mugwump postmaster and republican deputy, a combination which makes democrats weep.

An oil painting, said to be a genuine Raphael, and worth \$75,000, is in the hands of Chicago custom house officers, confiscated as smuggled goods.

It has cost Montreal and vicinity nearly 4,000 lives to learn that it is economy to be vaccinated, and the denizens of that city are not absolutely positive that they know that much

Senator Hoar says of President Cleveland's Message:

"Everything that the President has recommended the Republicans have tried to do for the past ten years, but the Democrats of the House have prevented them doing it."

Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the railroad magnate dropped dead at his mansion in New York, at 3:30 Tuesday afternoon, of apoplexy. His estate is estimated at \$225,000,000, of which \$150,-000,000 was left to him by his father. Cornelius II., at his death. He was sixty-four years of age.

As President Cleveland has never been west of Dunkirk, New York, it is appropriately suggested that he buy a life accident policy and start out for which he is Chief Magistrate. It might be of some value to him in his official capacity.

If there was ever a time when the New York Sun showed itself more a fool than at another, it was when it hurled its dirty abuse at ex-President Hayes, simply because he attended the funeral of Tom Hendricks. It could not leave the open grave of its politi- News. cal champion to hurl its epithets at a political opponent.

It is fortunate that Mr. Hendricks died just when he did, for if he had lived until now and seen all the outlandish pictures that the country and daily newspapers are pulishing, labeled "Thomas A Hendricks" it would have sent him to the lunatic asylum. It would have been more than human endurance could withstand.

Owing to a remark by Gov. Alger that he would not be a candidate for re-election, nearly all of the papers of | "It relieved my daughter of dyspepsia, the state have been trying to select a | and myself of general debility." suitable man to take the place. Pretty early yet to begin bothering about so insignificant an affair as the governorship. Plenty of time to worry over

The democratic administration has not paid a dollar of the national debt, and money is yet accumulating in the United States treasury, thereby contracting the currency daily, not a bond being taken up, nor a dollar of interest stopped. It is time for Tim Tarsney to redeem his promise to raise the flood-gates of the treasury and let the accumulated millions flow out to the "dear people." Eight months and not yet a single flow.—Greenville Inde-

United States Treasurer Jordan's annual report shows a decrease of revenue, for the fiscal year, of \$24,829,160, and an increase of expenditure of \$16, 100,690. There was a lack of surplus toward the payment of the National debt, as compared with 1884, of \$40,-929,854. The assets, according to the Phila., Pa. new form of statement, Sept. 30 1885, were \$574,708,256, an increase of \$55,-018,007 over 1884; the liabilities were \$380,381,777, an increase of \$10,216,591. There was also an increase of \$33,463,in the gold and of \$22,095,016 in the
silver assets.

S. B. Durfey, mate of steamer Arizona, had eis foot badly jammed. Thomas' Eelectric Oil cured it. Nothing There was also an increase of \$33,463,-

The first session of the 49th Congress convened Monday noon The Senate elected as President pro. tem., Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, and then adjourned "out of respect to the memory of the late Vice-President." The House was organized by the election of Hon. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, as Speaker; John B. Clarke, of Missouri, Clerk; John H. Leedom, of Ohio, Sergeant-at-arms; Samuel Donelson, of Tennessee, Doorkeeper; Lycurgus Dalton, Postmaster. The House then adjourned "out of respect to the memory of Vice-President Hendricks."

For the benefit of the Greenback wing of the Democracy, we copy the following from Secretary Manning's report. As they helped place Manning in his present important position, they will, as a matter of course, not object to his opinions:

"I cannot myself believe that the voters of the several states will ever decide that the Federal Government holds as sovereign a power to issue and reissue treasury notes and make them a legal tender in payment of pri-vate debts as it has to coin money and borrow it."

Either Mr. Manning is hard to convince of the errors of his ideas, or he has never heard of the decision of the Supreme Court on this point.

At the Republican Senatorial Caucus to nominate a candidate for President pro tem of the Senate, on Friday last, Hon. John A. Logan was the unanimous choice, but in a neat little speach he declined the honor, when the choice of Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, was made. While it was the almost unanimous wish of the Republicans of the country, that Mr. Logan would be the man who should receive the position which was so unanimous- ceptionally clean, prevents dandruff. ly offered him, all now praise him for refusing it, believing that he can be of more service to the country by being able to enter the lists of debaters on the floor of the Senate, which he could not have done as President of the Senate. Many of his friends already predict for him a brilliant future, and that he will be the next nominee of the Republican party for President.

What an elevating spectacle and high recommendation it is for Michigan's little supreme court for one of its members to be hob nobing about the departments of Washington, pettifoging for some postoflice seeker. Such has been the elevating occupation of the lately elected Judge Allen B. Morse during the past ten or dozen

The Postal Service. It is not surprising that the report of the postmaster-general should show a more than usual deficiency. Two the people have gone into effect, which have reduced the revenues of the department about \$800,000. One of these laws is the raising of a single-letter rate from one-half to one ounce, and the other is the reduction of postage on newspapers and periodicals sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers from 2 to 1 cent a

pound. We believe this falling off in revenue will be temporary, from the fact that the virtual reduction on letters and sealed packages has been attended with an increase in the number of letters carried and in a noticeable increase in the number of sealed packages. No reduction in postage has ever been made by the government that has not been immediately followed by a corresponding reduction in revenues, but in each instance it has proved to be only temporary. The rule that the cheaper a thing is the more it will be used has found no exception in the postal service of the country. It is only when the government trenches on business that belongs to some one

else that the loss has been continuous. Thus, when the government competes with express and freight companies in the business of transportation, as is the case in carrying third-class matter, a loss invariably results. The United States mails should not be cumbered with merchandise of all kinds, as is now the case, which the government transports at a less rate of postage than it pays to carry it onehalf the distance. A very large proportion of the mails for the territories is made up of merchandise carried as third-class matter at less than cost a brief look at the the little country of | The result is that, while the government does not do all the express business, it does enough of it to injure companies engaged in that business, and people have to pay exhorbitant rates on what the companies carry. A very large proportion of the annual deficiency, when it exists, is due to the fact that the profits from the transportation of letters is more than lost in the carrying of third-class matter at less than cost. It is this that stands in the way of a further reduction in

PHACT AND PHYSIC.

the rates of first-class matter.-Chicago

Sixty tons of almonds were gathered from sixty-five acres on the Oakshade farm, in Yolo county, Cal., the present

No Mystery About It.

There are no mysteries or secrets about the compounding of Brown's Iron Bitters. The preparation of iron is the only one that can be taken with out injuring the teeth or stomach. It gives vigor to the feeble, life to the debilitated, and health to the dyspeptic. You need not fear to give it to the most delicate child. Mrs. Emma Williams, of Starkweather, Miss., says,

The Post Office Department disdelaying rapid delivery, and favors an increase of the carrier system.

Forty years' experience, in every clime on earth, has proved Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to be the most reliable remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung diseases. Neglected colds often become incurable ailments. Deal with them in time, and prevent their becoming deep-seated in the system.

One of the Atlantic Prohibitionists who was most active during the recent campaign has been turned over to the police by his family. His head had been turned by the excitement.

Tone up the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like a new person. Thousands have found health, and relief from suffering, by the use of this great blood

purifier, when all other means failed.

Firs.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St.,

A natural bridge has recently been discovered in the Tonto Basin, A. T., which is 200 feet long, 500 feet wide, and 170 feet high.

equal to it for a quick pain reliever. 7 Spurgeon, the great English preacher, is seriously ill.

Male's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. & \$1 Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 25c. GermanCornRemover kills Corns & Bunions Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black and Brown, 50c, Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 25c Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure. 602.

The clergy, medical faculty and people all endorse Burdock Blood Bitters as the system renovating, blood purifying tonic in the world. The petrified skeleton of a whale

over thirty feet long has been discovered by an officer of the Coast Survey on a range of mountains in Monterey coun-y. Cal., over 3,300 feet above sea level.

Adolf Dallow, carriage manufacturer, Buffalo, says: "I was troubled with nausea, sick headache and general debilitg. Burdock Blood Bitters cured

A mushroom described by a physician of Portland, Gregon as having doorstep, measured twenty-four inches in circumference and weighed 11/2

For burns, scalds, bruises and all pain and soreness of the flesh, the grand remedy is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Be sure you get the genuine. 7

A death certificate was so filled in by a Chicago doctor as to have it appear he had killed his patient. He wrote his own name inadvertently in the space where the cause of death is specified.

It will not disappoint you. It is the best article known for purifying the blood and building up the health and strength. For 25 years erysipelas broke out in blotches in my face. I found no cure until I used Parker's

Toniic two years ago. It is the medicine for me.—E. C. H. dec. The Sacramento Bee says the Chinese take \$15,000,000 a year out of California and send it home.

"We don't have to recommend Parker's Hair Balsam but once." writes Mr. C. A. Burger, druggist of Liberty N. Y. "After that it stands on its record." It stops falling hair, restores original color, softness and gloss. Ex-

Arrangements are making to estab lish in California a colony of 240 families from Alsace.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA When she had Children, she gave them CAST'A

Senators Blair and Frye are said to Buchanan Prices Current.

of the only memoria.

of Congress who are tectotalers.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Dr. Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises scalds, burns, wounds, and all Flour, patcent, perbarrel, selling.

Try nositively cure piles, Try

Timothy Seed, perbushel. guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by S. A. Wood 37y1

Harper's Bazar.

HARPER'S BAZAR is the only paper in the world that combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustrations with the latest fashions and methods of household adornment. Its weekly illustrations and descriptions of the newest Paris and New York styles, with its useful pattern-sheet suplements and cut patterns, by enabling ladies to be their own dressmakers, save many times the cost of subscription. Its papers on cooking, the management of servants, and housekeeping in its various details are eminently practical. Much attention is given to the interesting topic of Social etiquette, and its illustrations of art needle-work are acknowledged to be unequalled. Its literary merit is of the highest excellence, and the unique character of its humorous pictures has won for it the name of the American Punch.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LI-

The volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazar, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Offic. Remittances should be made by Post-Offic Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have falled is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. 1.1.reas Dr. II. G. ROOT. 185 Foarl St., New York WANTHD—LADIES to work for us at their own homes. \$7 to \$10 per week can be quietly made. No photo painting; no canvassing. For full particulars, please address, at once, Crescent Art Co., Boston, Mass., Box 5170.

Corrected every Wednesday by C. B. TREAT. These figures represent the prices, paid by icalers, unless otherwise specified

Pelts
Mackerel, No 1, per pound, selling ...
White Fish, per pound, selling ...
Potatoes, (new)
Wool (unwashed).
Wool (washed).

Notice of Sale of Real Estate. TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss.
In the matter of the estate of Ora M. Beckwith, Willa L. Beckwith and Della M. Beckwith, minors.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned. Guardian of the estate of said minors, by the Ron. Judge of 1 robate for the County of Berrien, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1885, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the premises, in the County of Berrien, in said State, on County of Berrien, in said State, on

Saturday, the 23d day of January,
A.D. 1888, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that
day, the following described real estate, to-wit:
Lots two (2) and three (3) in Block 'H'' Clark's
addition to the village of Buchanan, in the County
of Berrien and State of Michigan

LOUISA J. BECKWITH,

45t7 Guardian of said Minors.



CHAS. BISHOP,

SUCCESSOR TO BARMORE& RICHARDS,

Having purchased the well-known Barmore & Richards stock, No. 54 Front street, I would inform the public that the stock will at all times be kept full

STAPLE AND PANCY GROCERIES, Crockery, Glassware,

BAKERY GOODS.

And in fact everything usually found in a first-class Grocery and Bakery.

Please Give Me a Call. CHARLES BISHOP,

54 FRONT STREET.

SAMSON & PIERCE

Offer their entire stock of

STOVESI

AT ACTUAL COST!

Now is the time to get a good bargain.

CHAS. B. TREAT,

Successor to Treat & Redden,

Leading Grocers!

Having bought the interest of my partner, Mr. L. L. Redden, I will continue the business at the old stand, where I will strive by honest and fair dealing, to hold all the trade of my old friends and to gain many new ones.

Cor. Day's Ave. and Front St., BUCHANAN, MICH.

E. S. DODD & SON.

Druggists and Booksellers,

MAKE THIS THEIR TENTH ANNUAL

Anouncement

We gratefully appreciate the favors shown us in the continuous patronage given since we engaged in this branch of our business, and feeling justified in increasing our stock we have added

BLANK AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

WHICH FOR FINE QUALITY ARE UNEXCELLED.

Dictionaries from 25c to \$12; Noyes' Patent Holders; Pocket, Family and Teachers' Bibles, ranging in price from 30c to \$10. We call attention to our large and varied assortment of Photograph and Card Albums, in the newest styles, better and cheaper than ever. In Artists' Materials, including the beautiful Essex Ware, we have an elegant stock from which to select. Brush and Comb Sets in Plush and Aligator; Brush Broom Holders in Brass and Plush, mirror and medallion styles; Collar and Cuff Boxes; Odor Cases; Perfumery, the largest stock, the most odors; Mirror Stands; Pocket cases and books; Pocket Cutlery; Razors and Razor Sets; Fancy and Plain Box Paper; Writing Desks; Ink Stands and Trays in many new and unique designs; Dolls in profusion; Toy Paints; Games of different kinds; Scrap and Children's Books; Toy, Building and A. B. C. Blocks in great variety and very cheap; Cups and Saucers and Vases at cost to close; Cigar Cases and Smokers' Sets at one-half the prices usually obtained.

It is impossible to enumerate here all that we desire to call your attention to. We therefore ask you to

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK,

Whether you buy or not. It will afford us pleasure to show you, and should you desire to have some article laid aside till Christmas, we will care for purchases so made till wanted.

Wishing you one and all the compliments of the season, and prosperity in basket and store, we are,

YOURS RESPECTFULLY.

dr. e. s. dodd & son.

The Old Line Druggists.

BUCHANAN, MICH.

"Largest Stock of Goods Ever Brought to Buchanan,"

(EVERYBODY ELSE HAS THAT,)

BUT JUST THE NICEST ASSORTMENT OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

You can wish for, from which to make your selections for

Christmas

We mean to make it an object for you to thoroughly examine the many beautiful things that are now ready for your inspection.

Remember, we will be pleased to show you these Goods.

YOURS FOR INSPECTION,

Store. Corner Drug

Next week we will give you a list of the articles we carry.

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's First Communication to Congress.

He Urges a Suspension of the Coinage of Silver.

Recommends a Reduction of the Tariff on the Necessaries of Life.

Favors the Tehuantepec Ship Railway Across the Isthmus.

A Plea for the Education and Civilization of the Indians.

Our Relations with Foreign Powers in a Satisfactory Condition.

Cordial Relations with Mexico and the Central American States.

A Good Word for the Life-Saving Service-The Signal-Service Bureau.

Bureau.

A TRIBUTE TO ME. HENDRICKS.

To the Congress of the United States: Your assembly is clouded by a sense of public bereavement caused by the recent and sudden death of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States. His distinguished public services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty, and his personal virtues, will find honorable record in his country's history. Amplie and repeated proofs of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow-countrymen were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity, and, at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amidst general sorrow and benediction.

CONSTITUTIONAL DUTT.

The Constitution, which requires those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust, also requires the President to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compliance with these constitutional directions, it is well for us to bear in mind that our usefulness to the people's interests will be promoted by a constant appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties as they relate to Federal legislation. While the Executive may recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, the responsibility for legislative extion must and should rest upon those selected by the people to make their laws. Contemplation of the grave and responsibility for legislative extion must and should rest upon those selected by the people to make their laws. Contemplation of the grave and responsibility for functions assigned to the executive branches of the Government under the Constitution will disclose the partition of power between our respective departments, and their necessary independence, and also the need for the exercise of all the power entrusted to each, in that spirit of comity and co-operation which is essential to the people. The

It is gratifying to announce that the relations of the United States with all foreign powers continue to be friendly. Our position, after nearly a century of successful constitutional government, maintenance of good faith in all of our engagements, the avoidance of complications with other nations, and consistent and annicable attitude toward the strong and weak allie, furnish proof of a political disposition which renders professions of good-will unnecessary. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign Government.

The argentine government.

The argentine government duestion of the FOREIGN RELATIONS.

has revived the long dormant question of the Falkland Islands, by claiming from the United States indemnity for their loss, attributed to the action of the commander of the sloop-of-war Lexington in breaking up a piratical colony on those islands in 1831, and their subsequent occupation by Great Britain. In view of the ample justification for the act of the Lexington, and derelict condition of the islands before and after their elleged occupation by Arresting colonists. their alleged occupation by Argentine colonists, this Government considers the claim as wholly groundless.

this Govornment considers the claim as wholly groundless.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The question has arisen with the Government of Austria-Hungary touching the representation of the United States at Vienna. Having under my constitutional prerogative appointed an estimable citizen of unimpeached probity and competence as Minister to that court, the Government of Austria-Hungary invited this Government to the cognizance of certain exceptions, based upon allegations against the personal acceptibility of Mr. Koiley, the appointed envoy, asking that in view thereof the appointment should be withdrawn. The reasons advanced were such as could not be acquiesced in without violation of my oath of office and the precepts of the Constitution, since they necessarily involve a limitation in favor of a foreign Government upon the right of selection by the Executive, and require such an application of a religious test as a qualification for office under the United States as would have resulted in the practical disfranchisement of a vital principle of our Government. The Austro-Hungarian Government finally decided not to receive Mr. Keiley as the Envoy of the United States, and that gentleman since resigned his commission, leaving the post vacant. I have made no new nominations, and the interests of this Government at Vicnua ere now in the care of the Scoventary of Legation, acting ests of this Government at Vienna are now in the care of the Secretary of Legation, acting as charge d'affaires ad interim.

ests of this Government at Vionna are now in the care of the Scoretary of Legation, acting as charge d'affaires ad interim.

GUATEMALA.

Early in March last war broke out in Central America, caused by the attempt of Guatemala to consolidate the several States into a single government. In these contests between our neighboring States the United States forebore to interfere actively, but lent the aid of their friendly offices in deprecation of war and to promote peace and concord among the belligerents, and by such council contributed importantly to the restoration of tranquillity in that locality.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMINA.

Emergencies growing out of civil war in the United States of Colombia demanded of the Government at the beginning of the administration of the amployment of an armed force to fulfill its guarantees, under the thirty-fifth article of the treaty of 1846, in order to keep the transit open across the Isthmus of Panama. Desirous of exercising only the powers expressly reserved to us by the treaty, and mindful of the rights of Colombia, the forces sent to the Isthmus were instructed to confine their action to "positively and efficaciously" preventing the transit, and its accessories from being "interrupted or smbarrassed."

The execution of this delicate and responsible task necessarily involved police control where the local authority was temporarily powerless, but always in aid of the sovereignity of Colombia. The prompt and successful fulfillment of its duty by this Government was highly appreciated by the Government of Colombia, and has been followed by the expression of its satisfaction. High praise is due to the officers and men engaged in this service. The restoration of peace on the Isthmus by the re-establishment of its duty by this Government was highly appreciated by the Government proclaiming the closure of certain ports then in the heads of insurgents, and declaring vessels hold by the revolutionists to be piratical and liable to capture by any Power. To neither of these propositions

ment of the Colombian proposition did not, how-ever, imply the admission of a belligerent status on the part of the insurgents. The Colombian Government has expressed its willingness to negotiate a convention for the adjustment, by arbitration, of the claims of foreign citizens arising out of the destruction of the city of As-pinwall by the insurrectionary forces.

THE INTERIORS CANAL.

The interest of the United States in a practicable transit for ships across the strip of land separating the Atlantic from the Pacific has been ropeatedly manifested during the last has century. My minddate prodecessors and the last has been controlled to the last has be

traine, or in other contingencies, for uses immical to both.

Transportation is a factor in the cost of commodities scarcely second to that of their production, and weighs as heavily upon the consumer. Our existence already has proven the great importance of having the competition between land carriage and water carriage fully developed, each esting as a protection to the public against the tendencies of monopoly, which is inherent in the consolidation of wealth and power in the hands of vast corporations. These suggestions may serve to emphasize what I have already said on the score of the necessity of a neutralization of any inter-eceanic transit, and this can only be accomplished by making the uses of the route open to all nations and subject to the ambitions and warlike necessities of none.

none.

The drawings and report of a recent survey of the Nicaragua Canal route, made by Chief Engineer Menocal, will be communicated for your information.

information.

The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late military operations of Chill in Peru and Bolivia, are the subject of negotiation for a Claims Convention with Chili, providing for their submission to arbitration.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The harmony of our relations with China is fully sustained in the application of the acts fully sustained in the application of the acts fully sustained in the application of the acts fully sustained in the application of Chinese laborers into the United States. Individual cases of hardship have occurred beyond the power of the Executive to remedy, and calling for judicial determination.

ecutive to remedy, and calling for judicial determination.

The condition of the Chinese question in the Western States and Territories Is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming Territory, where numbers of unofiending Chinamen, midisputably within the protection of the treaties and the law, were murdered by a mob, and the still more recent threatened outbreak of the same character in Washington Territory, are still fresh in the minds of all, and there is apprehension lest the bitterness of feeling against the Mongolian race on the Pacific slope may find vent to similar lawless demonstration. All the power of this Government should be ex-All the power of this Government should be ex-erted to maintain the amplest good faith toward China in the treatment of these men and the in-

erted to maintain the amplest good faith toward China in the treatment of these men and the infexible stemness of the law in bringing the wrong-doers to justice should be insisted upon. Every effort has been made by this Government to prevent these violent outbreaks and to aid the representatives of China in their investigation of these outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the 'awlessness of men not citizens of the United States engaged in competition with Chinese laborers.

Race prejudice is the chief factor in originating these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we try to maintain with China. The admitted rights of a Government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail, is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where Chinese immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own. If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view, I shall be prepared to give earnest consideration to any further remedial measures within the treaty limits which the wisdom of Congress may devise. Congress may devise.

Congress may devise.

THE CONGO STATE.

The independent state of the Congo has been organized as a government under the sovereignty of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, who assumes its chief magistreey in his personal character only, without making the new state a dependency on Belgium. It is fortunate that a benighted region, owing all it has of quickening civilization to the beneficence of the philanthropic spirit of this monarch, should have the advantages and security of his benevolent supervision.

the philanthropic spirit of this monarch, should have the advantages and security of his benevolent supervision.

The action taken by this Government last year in being the first to recognize the flug of the International Association of the Congo has been followed by formal recognition of the new nationality which succeeds to its sovereign powers. A conference of delegates of the principal commercial nations was held at Berlin last winter to discuss methods whereby the Congo basin might be kept open to the world's trade. Delegates attended on behalf of the United States on the understanding that its part should be merely deliberative, or without imparting to the result any binding character, so far as the United State wore concerned. This reserve was due to the indisposition of this Government to share in any disposal by the International Congress of jurisdictional questions in remote foreign territories. The results of the conference were embodied in a formal act of the nature of an International Convention, which laid down certain obligations purporting to be binding on the signatories, subject to ratification within one year. Notwithstanding the reservation under which the delegates of the United States attended, their signatures were attached to the general act in the same manner as those of the plenipotentiaries of other governments,

thus making the United States appear, without reserve or qualification, as signatories to a joint international engagement imposing on the signers the conservation of the territorial integrity of distant regions, where we have no established interests or control. This government does not however, regard its reservation of liberty of action in the premises as at all impaired, and holding that an engagement to those in the obligation of enforcing neutrality in the remote valley of the Congo would be an alliance whose responsibilities we are not in a position to assume. I abstain from asking the sanction of the Senate to that general act. The correspondence will be laid before you, and the instructive and interesting report of the agent sent by this government to the Congo country, and his recommendations for the establishment of commercial agencies on the African coast, are also submitted for your consideration.

THE COMMENCIAL COMMISSION.

The commission appointed by my predecessor last winter to visit the Central and South American countries and report on the methods of enjarring the commercial relations of the limited

The commission appointed by my predecessor last winter to visit the Central and South American countries and report on the methods of enlarging the commercial relations of the United States therewith, has submitted reports which will be laid before you.

No opportunity has been omitted to testify the friendliness of this government toward Corea, whose entrance into the family of trenty powers the United States were the first to recognize.

American officers in Corea.

I regard with favor the application made by the Corean Government to be allowed to employ American officers as military instructors, to which the assent of Congress becomes necessary, and I am happy to say this request has the concurrent sacction of China and Japan.

The sarrost and imprisonment of Julio R. Santos, a citizen of the United States, by the authorities of Equador, gave rise to a contention with that Government, in which his right to be released or to have a speedy and impartial trial on announced charges, and with all guarantees of defense stipulated by trenty, was insisted upon by United States. After an elaborate correspondence and repeated and cannest representations on our part, Mr. Santos was, after an alleged trial and conviction, eventually included in a general decree of ammesty and pardon by the Ecuadorian executive and released, declaring the question of his American citizenship denied by the Ecuadorian executive and released, declaring the question of his American citizenship denied by the Ecuadorian executive and released, declaring the presentation of the American citizenship denied by the Ecuadorian executive and released, declaring the question of his American citizenship denied by the Ecuadorian executive and released, declaring the presentations.

American citizenship denied by the Eduaderian Government, but insisted upon by our own:

FRENCH CLAIMS PAID.

The amount adjudged by the late French and American Claims Commission to be due from the United States to the French claimants on account of injuries suffered by them during the war of secession having been appropriated by the last Congress, has been duly paid to the French Government.

AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAINST THE FRENCH.

The act of Fob. 25, 1885, provided for a pre-liminary search of the records of the French Prizo Court for the ovidence bearing on the claims of American citizens against France for spoliations committed prior to 1901. The duty has been performed, and the report of the agent will be laid before you.

AMERICAN PORK ABROAD.

I regret to say that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork into France continue, notwithstanding the abundant demonstrations of safety from danger in its use; but I entertain strong hopes that, with a better understanding of the matter, this vexations prohibition will be removed. It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with regard to Germuny, Austria and other countries where such food products are absolutely excluded without present prospect of reasonable change.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND NATUALIZED AMERICANS.

The interpretation of our existing treaties of

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND NATUALIZED ASSETTION BY GERMAN ALFRICANS.

The interpretation of our existing treaties of naturalization by Germany during the past year has attracted attention by reason of an apparent tendency on the part of the Imperial Government to extend the scope of the residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are assected to be liable under the laws of the enquire. The temperate and just attitude taken by this Government with regard to these questions, will doubtless lead to a satisfactory understanding.

THE CARCLINE ISLANDS DISPUTE.

The dispute of Germany and Spain relative to

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS DISPUTE.

The dispute of Germany and Spain relative to the domination of the Caroline Islands has attracted the attention of this Government, by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the last thirty-nine years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our citizens under civil and criminal law. Whilst standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues raised between rowers to both of which the United States are friendly, this Government expects that nothing in the present contention shall unfavorably affect our citizens carrying on a peaceful commerce on their domicile, and has so informed the Governments of Spain and Germany.

fect our citizens carrying on a peaceful commorce on their domicile, and has so informed the Governments of Spain and Germany.

The marked good will between the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the past year.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN FISHERIES.

The termination of the fishing clauses of the Treaty of Washington, in pursuance of the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, must have resulted in the abrupt cessation on the 1st of July of this year, in the midst of their ventures, of the operations of citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in British-American waters, but for a diplomatic understanding reached with her Majesty's Government in June last, whereby assurance was obtained that no interruption of those operations should take place during the current fishing season.

In the interest of good neighborhood and the commercial intercourse of adjacent communities.

The question of the North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given by me when the extensive arrangements above described were negotiated, I recommend that Congress provide for the appointment of a commission, in which the Governments of the United States and Great Britain emments of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement upon a just, equitable, and honorable basis of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two Gov-ernments and their respective citizens on the coast of the United States and British North

ernments and their respective citizens on the coast of the United States and British North America.

The fishing interests being intimately related to other general questions dependent upon contiguity and intercourse, consideration thereof in all their equities might also properly come within the purview of such commission, and the fullest latitude of expression on both sides should be permitted. The corresp ndence in relation to the fishing rights will be submitted. THE ALERT.

The Arctic exploring steamer Alert, which was generously given by Her Majesty's Government to aid in the relief of the Greely expedition, was, after the successful attainment of that humane purpose, returned to Great Britain in pursuance of the authority conferred by the act of March 3, 1835.

The inadequacy of the existing engagements for extradition between the United States and Great Britain has been long apparent. The fourth article of the treaty of 1842 one of the carliest compacts in this regard entered into by us, stipulated for surrender in respect of a limited number of offenses. Other crimes, no less inimical to the social welfare, should be embraced, and the procedure of extradition brought in harmony with present international practices.

Negotiations with Her Majesty's Government

practices. Negotiations with Her Majesty's Governmen for an enlarged treaty of extradition have been pending since 1870, and I entertain strong hopes that a satisfactory result may be soon attained.

that a satisfactory result may be soon attained. THE BOUNDARES OF ALASKA.

The frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia, which was defined by the treaty of cessation with Russia, follows the demarkation assigned in a prior treaty between Great Britain and Russia. Modern exploration discloses that this ancient boundary is impracticable as a geographical fact. In the unsettled condition of that region the question has lacked importance,

and Russia. Modern exploration discloses that this ancient boundary is impracticable as a geographical fact. In the unsettled condition of that region the question has lacked importance, but the discovery of mineral wealth in the territory the line is supposed to traverse admonishes that the time has come when an accurate knowledge of the boundary is needed to avoid jurisdictional complications.

I recommend, therefore, that provision be made for a preliminary recomoissance by officers of the United States to the end of acquiring more precise information on the subject. I have invited the Russian Government to consider with us the adoption of a more convenient line to be established by meridian observations or by known geographical features without the necessity of an expensive survey of the whole.

AMICABLE RELACTIONS WITH HAYTI.

The late insurrectionary movements in Hayti having been quelled, the Government of that republic has made prompt provision for adjudicating the losses suffered by foreigners because of hostilities there, and the claims of certain citizens of the United States will be in this manner determined.

The long pending claims of two citizens of the United States, Pelletier and Lazaro, have been disposed of by arbitration, and an award, in favor of each claimant, has been made, which by the terms of the engagement is final. It remains for Congress to provide for the payment of the estipulated amount of the expenses.

A question arose with Hayti during the past year, by reason of the exceptional treatment of an American citizen, Mr. Van Bokkelen, a resident of Port Au Prince, who on suit by creditors residing in the United States was sentenced to imprisonment, and under the operation of Haytian statutes was denied the relief secured to a native Haytian. This Government with natives of Haytia in all suits at law. Our contention was denied by the Haytian Government, which, however, while still professing to maintain the ground taken against Mr. Van Bokkelen's right, terminates the controversy by

means of arresting the spread of cholera and other epidemic diseases, was held at Rome in May last, and adjourned to meet again on fur-ther notice. An expert delegate in behalf of the United Statos has attended, and will submit a

report.

FRATERNAL RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico continue to be most cordial as befts these of neighbors between whom the strongest tes of friendship and intimacy exist as the natural and growing consequence of the similarity of our correspondent propinguity. which the strongest uses of friendship and inci-macy exist as the natural and growing consequence of the similarity of our institutions and geographical propinquity The relocation of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico eastward of the Rio The relocation of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico eastward of the Rio Grande, under the convention of July 29, 1882, has been unavoidably delayed, but I see no difficulty in sedwing a prolongation of the period for its accomplishment. The lately concluded commercial treaty with Mexico still awaits the stipulated legislation to carry its provisions into effect, for which one year's additional time has been secured by a supplementary article signed in February last, and since ratified on both sides. As this convention, so important to the commercial welfare of the two adjoining countries, has been constitutionally confirmed by the treaty-making branch, I express the hope that legislation to make it effective may not be long delayed. The large influx of capital and enterprise to Mexico from the United States continues to aid in the development of the resources and in augmenting the material well-being of our sister Republic. Lines of railway, penetrating to the heart and capital of the country, are bringing the two people into mutually beneficial intercourse, and enlarged facilities of transit add to profitable commerce, create new markets, and furnish avenues to otherwise isolated communities. I have already adverted to the suggested construction of a ship railway across the narrow formation of the Territory of Mexico at Tehuantepec.

THE PERUVIAN WAR CLAIMS. With the gradual recovery of Peru from the effects of her late disastrous conflict with Chili, and with the restoration of civil authority in that distracted country, it is hoped that the pending war claims of our citizens will be adjusted. In conformity with the notification given by the Government of Peru, the existing treaties of commerce and extradition between the United States and that country will terminate March 31, 1899.

RUSSIA AND THE JEANNETTE.

States and that country will terminate March 31, 1850.

RUSSIA AND THE JEANNETTE.

Our good relationship with Russia continues. An officer of the navy, detailed for the purpose, is now on his way to Siberia, bearing the testimonials voted by Congress to those who generously succored the survivors of the unfortunate Jeannette expedition.

CONDIAL RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

It is gratifying to advert to the cordiality of our intercourse with Spain. The long-pending claim of the owners of the ship Masonic, for loss suffered through the admitted dereliction of the Spanish authorities in the Phillippine Islands, has been adjusted by arbitration and an indemnity awarded. The principle of arbitration in such cases, to which the United States have long and consistently adhered, thus receives a fresh and gratifying confirmation. Other questions with Spain have been disposed of or are under diplomatic consideration with a view to a just and honorable settlement. The operation of the commercial agreement with Spain of Jan. 2 and Feb. 13, 1881, has been found inadequate to the commercial needs of the United States and the Spanish antilles, and the terms of the agreement are subjected to conflicting interpretations in those islands.

Negotiations have been instituted at Madrid

subjected to conflicting interpretations in those islands.

Negotiations have been instituted at Madrid for a full treaty, not open to these objections, and in the line of the general policy tracing the neighborly intercourse of proximate communities to which I clsewhere advert, and aiming moreover at the removal of existing burdens and annoying restrictions; and, although a satisfactory termination is promised, I am compelled to delay its announcement.

INTERNATIONAL COPYLIGHT.

An International Copyright Convention was held at Berne in September, on the invitation of the Swiss Government. The Envoy of the United States attended as a delegate, but refrained from committing the Government to the results even by signing the recommendatory

irained from committed the covernment to the results even by signing the recommendatory protocol adopted. The interesting and important subject of International Copyright has been before you for several years. Action is desirable to effect the object in view, and while there may be a question as to the relative advantage of treating it by legislation or specific treatment, the matured views of the Berne conference cancer with the order may as well as the protocol of the subject to the conference cancer with the difference of the subject to the subject to

treating it by legislation or specific treatment, the matured views of the Berne conference cannot fail to aid your consideration of the subject.

COMPLICATIONS WITH TURKEY.

The termination of the commercial treaty of 1862 between the United States and Turkey has been sought by that government. While there is question as to the sufficiency of the notice of termination given, yet as the commercial rights of our citizens in Turkey come under "the favored nation guarantees" of the prior treaty of 1830, and as equal treatment is admitted by the Porte, no inconvenience can result from the assent of this Government to the revision of the Ottoman taxiffs, in which the treaty powers have been invited to join. Questions concerning our citizens in Turkey may be affected by the Porte's non-aquiescence in the right of expatriation and by the imposition of religious tests as a condition of residence in which this Government cannot concur.

Amenican cruzens austr held, in their intercourse with every power, that the status of their citizens is to be respected and equal privileges accorded to them without regard to creed, and affected by no considerations save those growing out of domiciliary return to the land of their original allegiance or of unfulfilled personal obligations which may survive under municipal laws after such voluntary return.

lews after such voluntary return.

THE VENEZUELAN AWARDS.

The negotiation with Venezuela relative to the rehearing of the awards of the Mixed Commission, constituted under the treaty of 1856, was resumed in view of the recent acquiescence of the Venezuelan Envoy in the principal point advanced by this Government, that the effects of the old treaty could only be set aside by the operation of a new convention. A result in substantial accord with the advisory suggestions contained in the joint resolution of March 3, 1838, has been agreed upon, and will shortly be 1883, has been agreed upon, and will shortly submitted to the Senate for ratification.

UNITED STATES TRUST FUNDS. Under section 3659 of the Revised Statutes, cands held in trust by the United States, and the annual interest accruing thereon, when not otherwise required by treaty, are to be invested in stocks of the United States, bearing a rate o stocks of the United States, bearing is rise of interest not less than 5 per centum per annum. There being now no procurable stocks paying so high a rate of interest, the letter of the statute is at present inapplicable, but its spirit is subserved by continuing to make investments of this nature in current stocks bearing the highest

this nature in current stocks bearing the ingrest interest now paid.

The statute, however, makes no provision for the disposal of such accretions. It being contrary to the general rule of this Government to allow interest on claims, I recommend the repeal of the provision in question.

trary to the general rule of this Government to allow interest on claims, I recommend the ropeal of the provision in question.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.

The imadequacy of existing legislation touching citizenship and naturalization demands your consideration. While recognizing the right of expatriation, no statutory provision exists providing means for renouncing citizenship by an American citizen, native-horn or naturalized, nor for terminating and vacating improved acquisition of citizenship. Even a fraudulent decree of naturalization cannot now be canceled. The privilege and franchise of American citizenship should be granted with eare and extended to those only who intend in good faith to assume its duties and responsibilities when attaining its privileges. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with intent of escaping duties with their original allegiance, without taking upon themselves those of the new status, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose toward their original government. These evils have had many flagrant illustrations.

I regard with favor the suggestion put forth by one of my predecessors, that provision may be made for a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States, now invested with that power.

The rights which spring from domicile in the United States, especially when coupled with a declaration of intention to become a citizen, are worthy of definition by statute. The stranger coming hither with intent to remain, establishing his residence in our midst, contributing to tho general welfare, and by his voluntary act declaring his purpose to assume the responsibility of citizenship, thereby gains an incheate status which legislation may properly define. The laws of certain States and Territories admit a domicile alien to the local franchise, conferring on him the rights of citizenship to a degree which places him in the

from Federal naturalization.

OUR IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORS.

The commercial relations of the United States with their immediate neighbors and with important areas of traffic near our shores, suggest especially liberal intercourse between them and us.

Following the trenty of ISS3 with Mexico, which rested on the basis of reciprocal exemption from custom duties, other similar treations were initated by my predecessor.

Recognizing the need of less obstructed traffic with Cuba and Port Rico, and met by the desire of Spain to succer languishing interest in the Antilles, steps were taken to attain those ends by a trenty of commerce, A similar treaty was afterward signed by the Dominican Republic. Subsequently overtures were made by her Britannic Majesty's Government for a like mutual extension of commercial intercourse with the British West Indian and

South American dependencies, but without re-

South American dependencies, but without result.

SPAIN AND SAN DOMINGO.

On taking office I withdrew for re-examination the treaties signed with Spain and Santo Domingo, then pending before the Senate. The result has been to savisty me of the inexpediency of ent ring into engagements of this character not covering the entire traffic. These treaties contemplated the surrender by the United States of large revenues for inadequate considerations. Upon sugar alone duties were surrendered to an amount far exceeding all the advantages offered in exchange. Even were it intended to relieve our consumers, it was evident that so long as the exemption but partially covered our importation, such relief would be illusory. To relinquish a revenue so essential seemed highly improvident at a time when new and large drains upen the treasury were contemplated. Moreover, embarrassing questions would have arisen under the favored nation clauses of treaties with other nations. As a further objection, it is evident that tariff regulation by treaty diminishes that independent control over its own revenues which is essential for the safety and wolfare of any Government. An emergency calling for an increase of taxation may at any time arise, as an engagement with a foreign power should exist to hamper the action of the Government.

By the fourteenth section of the shipping act,

crease of taxation may at any time arise, and no engagement with a foreign power should exist to hamper the action of the Government.

TUNNAGE DUES.

By the fourteenth section of the shipping act, approved June 26, 1884, certain reductions and contingent exemptions from tunnage dues were made as to vessels entering ports of the United States from any foreign port in North and Central America. The West India Islands, the Bahamas and Bermudas, Mexico and the Isthmus as far as Aspinwall and Panama; the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Portugal and Sweden and Norway, have asserted under the favored-nation clause in their treaties with the United States, a claim to like treatment in respect to vessels coming to the United States from their 'lome ports. This Government, however, holds that the privilege granted by the act is purely geographical, innuing to any vessel of any foreign power that may choose to engage in traffic between this country and any port within the defined zone, and no warrant exists under the most-favored nation clause for the extension of the privileges in question to vessels sailing to this country from ports outside the limitation of the act. Undoubtedly the relations of commerce with our near neighbors, whose territories form so long a frontier line difficult to be guarded, and who find in our country and equally offer to us natural markets, demand special and considerate treatment. It rests with Congress to consider what legislative action may increase facilities of intercourse which contiguity makes natural and desirable.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

I earnestly urge that Congress recast the appropriation for the maintenance of our mational interests. At every post where a representative is necessary, the salary should be so graded as to permit him to live with comfort. With the assignment of adequate salaries, the so-called notarial extra-official fees, which our officers abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites, should be done away with Every act requiring

By restoring these revenues to the pressury. By restoring these revenues to the public use the Consular service would be self-supporting, oven with a liberal increase of the present low salaries. In further prevention of abuses a system of consular inspection should be instituted.

system of consular inspection should be instituted.

The appointment of a limited number of secretaries of legation at large, to be assigned to duty wherever necessary, and in particular for temporary service at missions which for muny causes may be without a head, should also be authorized. I favor also authorization for the detail of officers of the regular service, as military or naval attaches at legations. Some foreign Governments do not recognize the union of consular with diplomatic functions. Italy and Venezuela will only receive the appointee in one of his two capacities, but this does not prevent the requirement of a bond and submission to the responsibilities of an office whose duties he cannot discharge. The super-added title of Consul General should be abandoned.

EXTRA TERRITORIAL COURTS.

added title of Consul General should be abandoned.

EXTRA TERRITORIAL COURTS.

I deem it expedient that a well-devised measure for the reorganization of the extra territorial courts in Oriental countries should replace the present system, which labors under the disadvantage of combining judicial and executive functions in the same office.

LEGATION PREMISES.

In several Oriental countries generous offers have been made of premises for housing the legations of the United States. A grant of land for that purpose was nuade some years since by Japan, and has been referred to in the annual messages of my predecessor. The Siumese Government has made a gift to the United States of commodious quarters in Bangkok.

In Corea the late Minister was permitted to purchase a building from the Government for legation use. In China the premises rented for the legation are favored as to local charges. At Tangier the house occupied by our representative has been for many years the property of this Government, having been given for that purpose in 1822 by the Sultan of Morocco. I approve the suggestion heretofore made, that in view of the condition of life and the administration in the Eastern countries, the legation buildings in China, Japan, Corea, Sian, and perhaps Persia, should be owned and furnished by the Government, with a view of permanency and security. To this end I recommend that authority be given to accept the gifts adverted to in Japan and Siam, and to purchase in the other countries. given to accept the gifts adverted to in Japan and Siam, and to purchase in the other countries named, with provision for furniture and repairs. A considerable saving in rentals would result.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

'The World's Industrial Exposition, held at
New Orleans last winter with the assistance of the Federal Government, attracted a large num

New Orienns last winter with the assistance of the Federal Government, attracted a large number of foreign exports, and proved of great value in spreading among the great concourse of visitors from Mexico and Central and South America a wider knowledge of the various manufactures and productions of this country, and their availability in exchange for the products of those regions.

Past Congresses have had under consideration the advisability of abolishing the discrimination made by the tariff laws in favor of the works of American artists. The odium of the policy which subjects to a high rate of duty the paintings of foreign artists, and exempts the productions of American artists residing abroad, and who receive gratuitously advantages and instruction, is visited upon our citizens engaged in art culture in Europe, and has caused them, with practical unanimity, to favor the abolition of such an ungracious distinction, and in their interest and for other obvious reasons, I strongly recommend it.

of such an ungracious distinction, and in their interest and for other obvious reasons, I strongly recommend it.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury fully exhibits the condition of the public finances, and of the several branches of the Government connected with his department. The suggestions of the Secretary relating to practical operations of this important department, and his recommendations in direction of simplification and economy, particularly in the work of collecting customs duties, are especially urged upon the attention of Congress.

The ordinary receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1835, were \$322,699,706.38. Of this sum \$181,474,933.34 was received from customs and \$115,498,725.54 from internal revenue. The total receipts as given above were \$24,929,103.54 loss than those for the year ending June 30, 1834. This dimunition embraces a falling off of \$13,535,550.42 in the receipts from customs and \$9,687,846.97 in the receipts from internal revenue.

mal revenue.

EXPENDITURES.

The total ordinary expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year were \$260,226,935.50, leaving a surplus in the treasury at the close of the year of \$63,463,771.27. This is \$40,929,854.32 the year of \$63,463,771.27. This is \$40,929,854.32 less than the surplus reported at the close of the previous year. The expenditures are classified as follows: For civil expenses, \$23,826,942.11; for foreign intercourse, \$5,439,909.11; for Indians. \$6,552,494.63; for pensions, \$56,102,267.49; for the military, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, \$42,670,578.47; for the navy, including reseals machinery and improvements of pays wessels, machinery, and improvements of navy yards, \$16,021,079.69; for interest on the public debt, \$31,385,256.47; for the District of Columbia, \$3,499,650.95; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue, \$54,728,054.21.

collecting the revenue, \$54,728,054.21.

REDUCTION OF DEBT.

The amount paid on the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was \$45,993,-245.43, and there has been paid since that date and up to Nov. 1, 1885, the sum of \$866,828, leaving the amount of the debt at the last named date \$1,514,475,860.47. There was, however, at that time in the Treasury applicable to the general purposes of the Government the sum of \$36,818,292,38. olo,252.55. PHE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE

THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE CURRENCY YEAR.

The total receipts for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880, ascertained to October 1, 1885, and estimated for the remainder of the year, are \$315,000,000.

The expenditures, ascertained and estimated for the same time, are \$245,000,000, leaving a sur-plus at the close of the year estimated at

 Foreign merchandise
 15,5 6,809

 Gold
 8,477,892

 Silver
 33,753,633

Some of the principal exports, with their values and the percentage they respectively be to the total exportation, are given as follows:

Cotton and cotton manufactures ... \$213,799,049

Manufactures ... 150,370,820

Breadstuffs—provisions ... 107,332,456

Oils—mineral, vegetable.
and animal ... 54,326,202

Tobacco and its manufactures ... 177,227

OUR IMPORTS. Our imports during the year are as follows:

Merchandise . \$579,580,058.87

Gold . 26,691,896.00

Silver . 16,550,627.00

THE REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

THE REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the Government justifies a reduction in the amount expected from the people for its support. Our Government is but the means established by the will of a free people by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection. And it is never better administered and its truer spirit is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessity of expenditures and distributed according to a just and equitable plan. The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the Government and indirectly paid by the people

The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the Government and indirectly paid by the people from customs duties.

The question of free trade is not involved nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of the present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interest which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injuried or destroyed.

We should deal with the subject in such manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our workingmen. Its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy. Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows: Where can it best be remitted, and what articles can bost be released from duty in the interest of our citizens?

I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessaries of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the public in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry.

THE NATIONAL BANK CHICULATION.

During the year ended Nov. 1, 1883, 145 national banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of \$16,983,990, and circulating notes have been issued to them amounting to \$4,274,910. The whole number of these banks in existence on the day above mentioned was 2,727.

The very limited amount of circulating notes that the volume of our circulating medium may be largely increased through this instrumental-ity.

Since February, 1878, the Government has, un-

THE SILVER QUESTION.

the fargety increased through this instrumentality.

Since February, 1878, the Government has, under the compulsory provisions of law, purchased silver bullion and coined the same at the rate of more than 2,000,000 of dollars every month. By this process up to the present date,215,759,431 silver dollars have been coined.

A reasonable appreciation of a delegation of power to the General Government, would limit its exercise, without express restrictive words, to the people's needs and the requirements of the public welfare.

Upon this theory the authority "to coin money" given Congress by the Constitution, if it permits the purchase by the Government of bullion for coinage in any event, does not justify such purchase and coinage to an extent beyond the amount needed for sufficient circulating medium. The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power.

The necessity for such an addition to the silver currency of the nation as is compelled by the fact that up to the present time only about fifty millions of silver dollars so coined have actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than one hundred and sixty-five millions in possession of the Government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for construction of vaults for its deposit. Against this latter amount there are outstanding silver certificates amounting to about 33,000,000 of dollars. Every month, \$2,000,000 of gold in the public Treasury are paid out for \$2,000,000 or more of silver dollars, to be added to the dile mass already accumulated. If continued long enough lars. Every month \$2,000,000 of gold in the public Treasury are paid out for \$2,00,000 or more of silver dollars, to be added to the idle mass already accumulated. If continued long enough this operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the Government owns applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to rely upon the receipts of the Government to make good this drain of gold, because the silver thus coined, having been made legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, at times during the past six months fifty per cent. of the receipts for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been twenty per cent. The proportion of silver and its certificates received by the Government will probably increase as time goes on, for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations, the greater inducement there will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silver, or for the purpose of speculation. This hoarding of gold has already begun. When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, then will be apparent the difference between the roal value of the silver dollar and a dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company. Gold, still the standard of value and necessary in our dealings with other countries, will be at a premium over silver. Banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers may pay them with silver bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit. Rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors who need it to liquidate their foreign debts at a ruinous premium over silver, and the absoring men and women of the land, most defenseless of all, will find that the dollar received for the wages of their toil has sadly shrunk in its purchasing power. It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary, and the wages of their toil has one of the latter por any tower. silver dollars, to be added to the idle mass a temporary, and that ultimately the price of la-bor will be adjusted to the change, but even if

It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary, and that ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change, but even if this takes place the wage-worker cannot possibly gain, but must inevitably lose, since the price he is compelled fo pay for his living will not only, be measured in coin heavily depreciated, and fluctuating, and uncertain in its value, but this uncertainty in the value of the purchasing medium will be made the pretext for an advance in prices beyond that justified by actual depreciation. The words uttered in 1834, by Daniel Webster, in the Senate of the United States, are true today: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who carns his daily bread by his daily toil." The most distinguished advocate of bimetalism, discussing our silver coinage, has lately written: "No American citizen's hand has yet felt the sensation of cheapness, either in receiving or expending, the silver-act dollars," and those who live by labor or legitimate trade never will feel that sensation of cheapness. However plenty silver dollars may become, they will not be distributed as gifts among the people, and if the laboring man should receive four silver dollars where he now pays for all the necessaries and comforts of life. Those who do not fear any disastrous consequences arising from the continued compulsory coinage of silver as now directed by law, and who suppose that the addition to the currency of the country, intended as its result, will be a public benefit, are reminded that history demonstrates that the point is easily reached in the attempt to float at the same time two sorts of money of different excellence, when the better will cease to be in circulation. The hoarding of gold which has already taken place indicates that we shall not escape So, if this silver coinage be continued, we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation t

contraction of our circulating medium instead of adding to it.

It will not be disputed that any attempt on the part of the Government to cause the circulation of silver dollars worth 80 cents side by side with gold dollars worth 100 cents, even with the limit that legislation does not run contrary to laws of trade, to be successful must be seconded by the confidence of the people that both coins will retain the same purchasing power and be interchangeable at will.

Special effort has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the amount of our

silver coin in circulation, but the fact that a large share of the limited amount thus put out has soon returned to the public treasury in payment of duties, leads to the belief that the people do not now desire to keep it on hand, and this, with the evident disposition to hoard gold, gives rise to the suspicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people touching our financial processes. There is certainly not enough silver now in circulation to cause unensiness, and the whole amount coined and now on hand might, after a time, be absorbed by the people without apprehension; but it is the ceasoless stream that threatens to overflow the lend which causes from interesting that work to the Navy Department. The other duties now in charge of this establishment, if they cannot be profitably attached to some existing department or other bureau, should be prosecuted under a law exactly defining their scope and purpose, and with a careful discrimination between the scientific inquiries which may properly be assumed by the Government and those which should be undertaken by State authority, or by individual enterprise. It is hoped that the report of the Congress in with whom we maintain intercourse through commerce, trade, and travel. An acknowledgment of this is found in the activities with whom we maintain intercourse through commerce, trade, and travel. An acknowledgment of this is found in the activities of which our silver is compulsorily coined. It provides that: "The President shall invite the Governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the provides that: "The President shall invite the Governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the service.

Th visable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the uses of bimetallic money and securing fixety of relative value between these metals.

This conference absolutely failed, and a similar fate has awaited all subsequent efforts in the same direction, and still we continue our coinage of silver at a ratio different from that of any other nation. The most vital part of the Silver Coinage Act remains inoperative and unexecuted, and without an ally or friend we battle upon the silver field in an illogical and losing contest. To give full effect to the design of Congress on this subject, I have made careful and energy energy and the last Congress.

Bothic and I delegated a gentlement well in

A PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PRO

Congress on this subject, I have made careful and earnest endeavor since the adjournment of the last Congress.

To this end I delegated a gentleman well instructed in fiscal science to proceed to the financial centers of Europe, and in conjunction with our Ministers to England, France, and Germany, to obtain a full knowledge of the attitude and intent of these governments respecting the establishment of such an international ratio as would procure free coinage of both metals at the mints of those countries and our own. By my direction our Consul General at Paris has given close attention to the proceedings of the Congress of the Latin Union in order to indicate our interest in its objects and report its action.

It may be said in brief as the result of these efforts that the attitude of the leading powers remain substantially unchanged since the Monetary Conference of 1831; nor is to be questioned that the views of these Governments are in each instance supported by the weight of public opinion. The steps thus taken have, therefore, only more fully demonstrated the uselessness of further attempts at present to arrive at any agreement on the subject with other nations. In the meantime we are accumulating silver coin based upon our peculiar ratio to such an extent, and assuming so heavy a burden to be provided for in any international negotiations, as will render us an undesirable party to any future monetary conference of nations.

It is a significant fact that four of the five countries comprising the Latin Union mentioned in our coinage act, embarrassed with

conference of nations.

It is a significant fact that four of the five countries comprising the Latin Union mentioned in our coinage act, embarrassed with their silver currency, have just completed an agreement among themselves that no more silver shall be coined by their respective governments, and that such as has been already coined and in circulation shall be redeemed in gold by the country of its coinage. The resort to this expedient by these countries may well arrest the attention of those who suppose that we can succeed without shock or injury in the attempt to circulate, upon its merits, all the silver we may coin under the provisions of the silver-coinage act. The condition in which our Treasury may be placed by a persistence in our present course is a matter of concern to every patriotic citizen who does not desire his Government to pay in silver such of its obligations as should be paid in gold. Nor should our condition be such as to oblige us, in a prudent management of our affairs, to discontinue the calling in and payment of interest bearing obligations which we have the right now to discharge and thus avoid the payment of further interest thereon.

The so-called debtor class, for whose benefit the continued compulsory coinage of silver is insisted upon, are not dishonest because they are

The so-called debtor class, for whose benefit the continued compulsory coinage of silver is insisted upon, are not dishonest because they are in debt, and they should not be suspected of a desire to jeopardize the financial safety of the country in order that they may cancel their present debts by paying the same in depreciated dollars; nor should it be forgotten that it is not the rich nor the money-lencer alone that must submit to such a readjustment, enforced by the Government and their debtors. The pittance of the widow and the orphan, and the incomes of helpless beneficiaries of all kinds, would be disastrously reduced. The depositors in savings banks and in other institutions which hold in trust the savings of the poor, when their little accumulations are scaled down to meet the new order of things, would, in their distress, pathfully realize the defusion of the promise made to them that plentiful money would improve their condition. We have now on hand all the silver dollars necessary to supply the present needs of the people, and the saviety these who forms are interesticated. sary to supply the present needs of the people, and to satisfy those who from sentiment wish to see them in circulation, and if their coinage is suspended they can be readily obtained by all who desire them. If the need of more is at any time apparant, their coinage may be re-

mewed.

That disaster has not already overtaken us furnishes no proof that danger does not wait upon a continuation of the presont silver coinage. We have been saved by the most careful age. management, and unusual expedients by a com-bination of fortunate conditions, and by a confi-dent expectation that the commerce of the Government in regard to silver coinage would be speedily changed by an action of Congress. Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because

Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because of dangers and uncertainties surrounding this question.
Capital timidly shrinks from trade, and investors are unwilling to take the chance of the questionable shape in which their money will be returned to them, while enterprise halts at a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect. As a necessary consequence, labor lacks employment, and suffering and distress are visited upon a portion of our fellow-citizens especially entitled to the careful consideration of those charged with the duties of legislation. No interest appeals to us so strongly for a safe and stable currency as the vast army of the unemployed.

safe and stable currency as the vast army of the unemployed.

I recommend the suspension of comyulsory coinage of silver dollars directed by the law passed in February, 1878.

The steamboat inspection service on the 30th day of June, 1885, was composed of 140 persons, including officers, clerks and messengers. The expenses of the service over the receipts were \$138,829.27\$ during the fiscal year. The special inspection of foreign steam vessels, organized under the law passed in 1883, was maintained during the year at an expense or \$36,641.03. Since the close of the fiscal year reductions have been made in the forces employed, which will result in a saving during the efficiency of the service.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

The supervising Surgeon General reports that during the fiscal year 41,714 patients have received relief through marine hospital service, of whom 12,003 were treated in hospitals and 23,911 at disponsaries.

PROTECTION FROM CHOLERA AND SMALL-POY.

Active and effective efforts have been made through the medium of this service to protect the country against an invasion of cholera, which has prevailed in Spain and France, and the small-pox which recently broke out in Canada.

Canda.

The most gratifying results have attended the operations of the life-saving service during the last fiscal year. The observance of the provision of law requiring the appointments of the force employed in the service to be made "solely with reference to their fitness, and without reference to the political or party affiliation," has secured the result which may confidently be expected in any branch of public employment where such a rule is applied. As a consequence this service is composed of men well qualified for the performance of their dangerous and exceptionally important duties.

The number of stations in commission at the close of the year was 203. The number of disasters to vessels and crafts of all kind within their field of action was 371. The number of persons endangered in such disasters was 2,430, of whom 2,428 were saved and only 11 lost. Other lives which were imperited, though not by disasters to shipping, were also rescued, and a large amount of property was saved through the aid of this service. The cost of its maintenance during the year was \$23,473,43.

The work of the coast and geodetic survey was, during the last fiscal year, carried on within the boundaries and off the coasts of thirty-two states, two territories, and the District of Columbia.

In July last, certain irregularities were found to exist in the menagement of this burean, THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

columbia.
In July last, certain irregularities were found of exist in the management of this bureau,

complishment of proper legislation on this subject.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War is herewith submitted. The attention of Congress is invited to the detailed account which it contains of the administration of his department and his recommendations and suggestions for the improvement of the service.

The army consisted, at the date of the last consolidated returns, of 2,154 officers, and 24,705 enlisted men. The expenses of the departments of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, including \$13,164,394.60 for public works and river and harbor improvements, were \$15,850,999 54.

Beside the troops which were dispatched in pursuit of the small band of Indians who left their reservation in Arizona and committed murders and outrages, two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry were sent hast July to the Indian Tenritory to prevent an outbreak which seemed imminent. They remained to aid, if necessary, in the expulsion of intruders upon the reservation wbo seemed to have caused the discontent among the Indians, but the Executive proclamation warning them to remove was complied with without interference.

Troops were also sent to Rock Springs, in Wyoming Territory, after the massucre of Chinese theore, to prevent further disturbances, and afterward to Scattle, in Washington Territory, after the massucre of chinese thore, to prevent further disturbances, and afterward to Scattle, in Washington Territory, to receive and domestic violence there. In both cases, the mere presence of the troops had the desired offect.

mere presence of the troops had the desired lect.

DESERTIONS.

It appears that the number of desertions has diminished, but that during the last fiscal year they numbered 2,927, and one instance is given by the Lieutenant General of six desertions by the same recruit. I am convinced that this number of desertions can be much diminished by better discipline and treatment, but the punishment should be increased for repeated offenses. These desertions might also be reduced by lessening the term of first enlistments, thus allowing a discoutented recruit to contemplate a nearer discharge, and the army a profitable riddance. After one term of service, a re-enlistment would be quite apt to secure a contented recruit and a good soldier.

COURTS MARTIAL.

The acting Judge Advocate General reports that the number of trials by general courtsmartial during the year was 2,328, and that 1,831 trials took place before garrison and regimental courts-martial. The suggestion that probably more than half the army has been tried for offences great and small, in one year, may well arrest attention.

Of course, many of these trials before garrison and regimental courts martial were for offenses almost frivolous, and there should, I think, be a way devised to dispose of these in a more summary and less inconvenint manner than by court martial. If some of the proceedings of courts martial which I have had occasion to examine present the ideas of justice which generally prevail in these tribunals, I am satisfied DESERTIONS.

courts martial which I have had occasion to ex-amine present the ideas of justice which gen-erally prevail in these tribunals, I am satisfied that they should be much reformed, if the honor and the honesty of the army and navy are by their instrumentality to be vindicated and pro-tected.

SEA-COAST DEFENSES.

The Board on Fortifications or Other Defenses, appointed in pursuance of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, will in a short time present their report, and it is hoped that this may greatly aid the legislation so necessary to remedy the present defenseless condition of our searosasts.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

The work of the Signal Service has been prosecuted during the last year with result of increasing benefits to the country. The field of instruction has been enlarged, with a view of adding to its usefulness. The number of stations in operation June 30, 1885, was 489. Telegraphic reports are received daily from 460 stations. Reports are also received from 76 Canadian stations, 375 volunteer observers, 52 army surgeons at military posts, and 333 foreign stations. The expense of service during the fiscal year, after deducting receipts from military telegraph lines, was \$797,592.97. In view of the fact referred to by the Secretary of War, that the work of this service ordinarily is of a scientific nature, and the further fact that it is assuming larger proportions constantly, and becoming more and more unsuited to the fixed rules, which must govern the army, I am inclined to agree with him in the opinion that it should be separately established. If this is done the scope and extent of its operations should, as nearly as possible, be definitely prescribed by law, and always capable of exact ascertainment.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The military academy of West Point is reported as being in a high state of efficiency and well equipped for the satisfactory accomplishment of the purposes of its maintenance. The fact that the class which graduates next year is an unusually large one, has constrained me to decline to make appointments to second lieutenancies in the army from civil life, so that tenancies in the army from civil life, so that such vacancies as exist in these places may be reserved for such graduates and yet it is not probable that there will be enough vacancies to provide positions for them all when they leave the military school. Under the prevailing law and usage, those not thus assigned to duty never actively enter the military service. It is suggested that the law on this subject be changed so that such of those young men as are not at once assigned to duty after graduation may be retained as Second Lieutenants in the army, if they desire it, subject to assignment, when opportunity occurs, under proper rules us to priority of selection. The expenditures on account of the Military Academy for the last fixed year were \$200,712.07.

PRIVATE-PROPERTY CLAIMS.

The act approved March 3, 1870, designed to compensate officers and enlisted men for loss of private property while in the service of the United States, is so indefinite in its terms, and apparently admits so many claims, the adjustment of which could not have been contemplated, that if it is to remain on the statute book it needs amendment.

ment of which could not have been contemplated, that if it is to remain on the statute book it needs amendment.

BRIDGES OVER NAVIGABLE WATERS.

There should be a general law of Congress prohibiting the construction of bridges over navigable waters in such manner as to obstruct navigation, with provisions for preventing the same. It seems that under existing statutes the Government cannot intervene to prevent such a construction when entered upon without its consent, though when such consent is asked and granted upon condition, the authority tensists upon such condition is clear. Thus it is represented that, while the officers of the Government are, with great care, guarding against the obstruction of navigation by a bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Paul, a large pier for a bridge has been built just below this place, directly in the navigable channel of the river. If such things are to be permitted, a strong argument is presented against the appropriation of large sums of money to improve the navigation of this and other important highways of commerce.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives a history of the operations of his departments and the present condition of the work committed to his charge. He details in full the course pursued by him to protect the rights of the Government in respect of certain vessels unfinished at the time of his accession to office, and also concerning the dispatch boat Dolphin, claimed to be completed and awaiting the acceptance of the department.

No one can fail to see, from the rocital contained in this report, that only the application of business principles has been insisted upon in the treatment of these subjects, and that what-ever controversy has arisen was caused by the exaction on the part of the department of the control of the co

of business principles has been insisted upon in the treatment of these subjects, and that whatever controversy has arisen was caused by the exaction on the part of the department of the contract obligations as they were legally construed. In the case of the Dolphin, with entire justness to the contractor, an agreement has been entered into providing for the ascertainment by a judicial inquiry of the complete or partial compliance with the contract in her construction, and further providing for the assessment of any damages to which the Government may be entitled on account of a partial failure to perform such contract, or the payment of the sum still performance is adjudged. The contractor by reason of his failure in business, being unable to complete the other three vessels, they were taken possession of by the Government in their unfinished state, under a cleuse in the contract permitting such a course, and are now in process of completion in the yard of the contractor, but under the supervision of the Navy Department.

Congress in its last session authorized the

ment.

The fact that within seventeen years more than \$75,00,000 has been spent in construction, repair, equipment, and armament of vessels, and the further fact that, instead of an effective and creditable fleet, we have only the discontent and apprehension of a nation undefended by war vessels, added to the disclosures now made, do not permit us to doubt that every attempt to revive our navy has thus far, for the most part, been misdirected, and all our efforts in that direction have been little better than blind gropings, and expensive, aimless follies.

Unquestionably if we are content with the maintenance of a navy department simply as an ornament to the Government, a constant watchfulness may provent some of the scandal and abuse which have found their way into our present usefulness instead of naval reminders of the days that are past, we must have a department organized for the work, supplied with all the latest and best ingenuity our country affords and prepared to take advantage of the experience of other nations, systematized so that all efforts shall unite and lead in one direction; and fully imbured with the conviction that war vessels now are useless unless they combine all that the ingenuity of man has up to this day brought forth relating to their construction, I carnestly commond the portion of the Secretary's report devoted to this subject to the action of Congress, in the hope that the suggestions touching the reorganization of his department may be adopted as the first step toward the reconstruction of our navy,

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The affairs of the Postanster General, which will be laid before you. The postal revenue, whose rates of gain upon the rising prosperity of 1882 and 1883 outstripped the increasing expense of our growing service, was checked by the roduction in the rate of letter postage, which took offect with the beginning of October in the latter year, and it diminished during the wonders of the processed and retarded by the endingent of the propension of the Prostonice of pe

DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS.

I approve the recommendation of the Postmaster General to reduce the charges on domestic money orders of \$5 and less from 8 to 5 cents. This change will materially aid those of our people who, most of all, avail themselves of this instrumentality, but to whom the element of cheapness is of the greatest importance. With this reduction the system would still remain self-supporting.

THE FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM

has been extended to nincteen additional cities during the year, and 178 now enjoy its conveniences. Experience has commended it to those who enjoy its benefits, and further enlargement of its facilities is due to other communities to which it is adapted. In the cities where it has been established,

In the cities where it has been established, taken together, the local postage exceeds its maintenance by nearly \$1,300,000. The limit to which this system is now confined by law has been nearly reached, and the reasons given justify the extension which is proposed.

It was decided, with my approbation, after a sufficient examination, to be inexpedient for the Postofilee Department to contract for carrying our foreign mails under the additional authority given by the last Congress. The amount limited was inadequate to pay all within the purview of the law the full rate of 50 cents per mile, and it would have been unjust and unwise to have given it some and denied it and unwise to have given it some and denied it it to others. Nor could contracts have been let under the law to all at a rate to have brought the aggregate within the appropriation without such practical pre-arrangement of terms as would have violated it. The rate of sea and in-

such practical pre-arrangement of terms as would have violated it. The rate of sea and inland postage which was profered under another statute clearly appears to be a fair compensation for the desired service, being three times the price necessary to secure transportation by other vessels upon any route, and much beyond the charges made to private persons for services not less burdensome.

Some of the steamship companies, upon the refusal of the Postmastor General to attempt, by the means provided, the distribution of the sum appropriated, withdrew the services of their vessels, and thereby occasioned slight inconvenience, though no considerable injury. The mails have been dispatched by other means. Whatevor may be thought of the policy of subsidizing any line of public conveyance or travel, I am satisfied that it should not be done under cover of an expenditure incident to the administration of a department, nor should there be any uncertainty as to the recipients of the subsidy or any discretion left to an executive officer as to its distribution. If such gifts of public money are to be made for the purpose of aiding any entorprise in the supposed interest of the public, I cannot but think that the amount to be paid and the beneficiary might better be determined by Congress than in any other way. any other way.

migh better be determined by Congress than in any other way.

THE POSTAL UNION.

The International Congress of delegates from the postal union countries convoned at Lisbon, in Portugal, in February last, and after a session of some weeks the delegates signed a convention amendatory of the present Postal Union Convention in some particulars designed to advance its purposes. This additional act has had my approval, and will be laid before you with the departmental reports.

I approve the recommendation of the Postmaster General that another assistant be provided for his department. I invite your consideration to the several other recommendations contained in his report.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the Attorney General contains a history of the conduct of the Department of Justice during the last year, and a number of valuable suggestions as to needed legislation, and I invite your careful attention to the same. The condition of business in the courts of the United States is such that there

and Invite your careful attention to the same. The condition of business in the courts of the United States is such that there seems to be an imperative necessity for remedial legislation on the subject. Some of these courts are so overburdened with pending causes that the delays on determining litigation amount often to a denial of justice. Among the plans surgested for relief is one subittigation amount often to a denial of justice. Among the plans suggested for relief is one submitted by the Attorney General. Its main features are the transfer of all the original jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts to the District Courts, and an increase of Judges for the latter where necessary; an addition of Judges to the Circuit Courts and constituting the exclusive courts of appeal and reasonably limiting appeals thereto; further estrictions of the right to remove causes from the State to Federal Courts, permitting appeals to the Suprome Court from the courts of the District of Columbia and the Territories only in the same cases as they are allowed from In July last, certain irregularities were found to exist in the management of this bureau, which led to a prompt investigation of its methods. The abuses which were brought to light by this examination and the reckless disregard of duty and the interests of the Government at the supervision of the Navy Department developed on the part of some of those connected with the service, made a change of Superintendency and a few of its other officers necessary. Since the bureau has been in new hands, an introduction of economies and application of business methods have produced an important savings to the Government and a promise of more useful results. This service has never been regulated by anything but most unsatisfactory rules.

constant advance in the art of building vessels of this character, and the time is not lost which is spent in their careful consideration and selection. All must admit the importance of an effective navy to a nation like ours, having such an extended sea coast to protect. Yet we have not a single vessel of awr that could keep the seas against a first-class vessel of any important power. Such a condition ought not longer to continue. The nation that can not resist aggree to total in a condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice.

Inspired as I am by the hope, shared by all patriotic citizens, that the day is not far distant when our navy will be such as befits our standing among the nations of the earth, and rejoiced at every step that leads in the direction of such a consummation, I deem it my duty to especially direct the attention of Congress to the close of the report of the Secretary of the Navy in which the humillating features of the present organization of this department is explosed. The conviction is forced upon us, with the certainty of mathematical demonstration, that before we need a thoroughly reorganized Navy Department.

The fact that within seventeen years more

In connection with the subject, I desire to suggest the advisibility, if it be found not obnoxious to constitutional objection, of investing United States Commissioners with the power to gest the advisibility, if it to go tound not conoxious to constitutional objection, of investing United States Commissioners with the power to try and determine certain violations of law within the grade of misdemeanors. Such trials might be made to depend upon the option of the accused. The multiplication of small and technical offenses, especially under the provisions of our Internal Revenue law, renders some change in our present system very desirable, in the interests of humanity as well as economy. The District Courts are now crowded with petty prosecutions, involving a punishment, in case of conviction, of only a slight fine, while the parties accused are harassed by an enforced attendance upon the courts held hundreds of miles from their homes. If poor and friencless, they are obliged to remain in jail, and months, perhaps, elapso before a session of the court is held, and are finally brought to trial surrounded by strangers, and with but little opportunity for defense. In the meantime frequently the Marshal has charged against the Government his fees for an arrest, the transportation of the accused and the expense of the same; and for summoning witnesses before a Commissioner, a Grand Jury and a court, the witnesses have been paid from the public funds large fees and traveling expenses, and the Commissioner and District Attorney have also made their charges against the Government. This abuse in the administration of our criminal law should be remedied, and if the plan above suggested is not practicable, some other should be devised.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, containing an account of the operation of this important department and much interesting information, will be submitted for your consideration. The most intricate and difficult subject in charge of this department is the treatment and management of

management of

management of

THE INDIANS.

I am satisfied that some progress may be noted in their condition as a result of a prudent administration of the present laws and regulations for their control; but it is submitted that there is lack of a fixed purpose of policy on this subject which should be supplied. It is useless to dilate upon the wrongs of the Indians, and as useless to indulge in the heartless belief that because their wrongs are revenged in their own atrocious manner, therefore they should be exterminated.

They are within the care of our Government, and their rights are, or should be protected from invasion by the most solemn obligations. They are properly enough called the wards of the Government, and it should be borne in mind that this guardianship involves on our part efforts for the improvement of their condition and the enforcement of their rights.

There seems to be general concurrence in the

the enforcement of their rights.

There seems to be general concurrence in the proposition that the ultimate object of their treatment should be their civilization and citizenship. Fitted by these to keep pace in the march of progress with the advanced civilization about them, they will readily assimilate with the mass of our population, assuming the responsibilities and receiving the protection incident to this condition. The difficulty appears to be in the selection of the means to be at present employed toward the attainment of this reent employed toward the attainment of this re-

Our Indian population, exclusive of those in

Sult.

Our Indian population, exclusive of those in Alaska, is reported as numbering 260,000, nearly all being located on lands set apart for their use and occupation, aggregating over 184,000,000 of acres. These lands are included in boundaries of seventeen reservations of different dimensions, scattered in twenty-one States and Territories, presenting great variations in climate and in the kind and quality of their soils. Among Indians upon these several reservations there exists the most marked differences in natural traits and disposition, and in their progress toward civilization. While some are lazy, vicious, and stupid, others are industrious, peaceful and intelligent. While a portion of them are self-supporting and independent and have so far advanced in civilization that they make their own laws, administered through officers of their own choice, and educate their children in schools of their own establishment and maintenance, others still remain in squalor and dependance almost in the savagery of their natural state. In dealing with this question the desires manifested by the Indians should not be ignored. Here again we find a great diversity. With some the tribul relation is cherished with the utmost tenacity, while its hold upon others is considerably relaxed. The love of home is strong with all, and yet there are those whose attachment to a particular locality is by no means unyielding. The ownership of these lands in several to the surface again the most civilized, such a distribution would be bitterly opposed.

oralty is much desired by some, while by others and sometimes again the most civilized, such a distribution would be bitterly opposed. The variation of their wants growing out of and connected with the character of their several locations should be regarded. Some are upon reservations most fit for grazing, but without flocks or herds, and some on arable land have no agricultural implements while some of the flocks or herds, and some on arable land have no agricultural implements, while some of the reservations are double the size necessary to maintain the number of Indians now upon them. In a few cases, perhaps, they should be enlarged. Add to all this the difference in the administration of the agencies, while the same duties are devolved upon all, the disposition of the agents and the manuer of their contact with the Indians have much to do with their condition and welfare.

the agents and the manner of their contact with the Indians have much to do with their condition and welfare.

The agent who perfunctionarily performs his duty and slothfully neglects all opportunity to advance their moral and physical improvement, and fails to inspire them with a desire for better things, will accomplish nothing in the direction of their civilization, while he who feels the burden of an important trust and has an interest in his work will, by consistent examples, firm, yet considerate treatment, and well-directed aid and encouvagement, constantly lead those under his charge toward the light of their enfranchisement. The history of all the progress which has been made in civilization of the Indian, I think, will disclose the fact that the beginning has been religious teaching, followed by or accompanying secular education, while the self-sacrificing and pious men and women who have aided in this good work by their independent endeavors have for their roward the beneficent result-of their labor and consciousness of Christian duty well performed. Their valuable services should be fully acknowledged by all who, under the law, are charged with the control and management of our Indian wards.

What has been said indicates that in the

are charged with the control and management of our Indian wards.

What has been said indicates that in the present condition of the Indians no attempt should be made to apply a fixed and unyielding law of action to their varied and varying needs and circumstances. The Indian Bureau, burdened as it is with this general oversight, and with the dotails of the establishment, can hardly possess itself of the minute particulars of cases needing treatment, and thus the inardly possess itself of the minute particulars of cases needing treatment, and thus the propriety of creating an instrumentality auxiliary to those already established for the care of the Indians, suggests itself. I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection from time to time of all the Indians upon our reservations or subject to the care and control reservations or subject to the care and control of the Government, with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs, and determing what steps thall be taken on behalf of the Government to improve their situation in the discovering of the control of th ing what steps thall be taken on behalf of the Government to improve their situation in the direction of their self-support and complete civilization. That they ascertain from such inspection what, if any, of the reservations may be reduced in area, and in such cases what part, rat needed for Indian occupation, may be purchased by the Government from the Indians and disposed of for their bonefit; what, if any, Indians may, with their consent, be removed to other reservations, with a view of their concentration, and the sale on their behalf of their abandoned reservations; what Indian lands now held in common should be allotted in severalty; in what manner and to what extent the Indians upon the reservations can be placed under the protection of our laws and subjected to their penalties, and which, if any, Indians should be invested with the right of citizenship. The powers and functions of the

subserved under its operation, and that the nation would be saved through its results from the imputation of inhumanity, injustice, and mismanagement. In order to carry out the policy of allotment of Indian lands in severalty, when deemed expedient, it will be necessary to have surveys completed of the reservations, and I hope that provision will be made for the prosecution of this work.

They should also be charged with the duty of ascertaining the number of Indians who might properly be furnished with implements of agriculture, and of what kind; in what cases the support of the Government should be withdrawn; where this present plan of distributing Indian supplies should be changed; where schools may be established, and where discontinued; the conduct, method and fitness of agents in charge of reservations; the extent to which such reservations are occupied or instruded upon by unauthorized persons, and generally all matters relating to the welfare and improvement of the Indian. They should advise with the Secretary of the Interior concerning these matters of detail in management, and he should be given power to deal with them fully, if he is not now invested with such power. This plan contemplates the selection of such persons for commissioners who are interested in the Indian question, and with such power. This plan contemplates the selection of such persons for commissioners who are interested in the Indian question, and vho have practical ideas on the subject of their

INDIAN TROUBLES. INDIAN TROUBLES.

In May of the present year a small portion of the Chiricahua Apaches on the White Mountain Reservation in Arizona left the reservation and committed a number of murders upon settlers in that neighborhood. Though prompt and energetic action was taken by the military, the

committed a number of murders upon settlers in that neighborhood. Though prompt and engegic action was taken by the military, the renegades eluded capture and escaped into Mexico. The formation of the country through which these Indians passed, their thorough acquaintance with the same, the speed of their escape and the manner in which they scattered and concealed themselves in the mountains near the scene of their outrages, put our soldiers at a great disadvantage in their efforts to capture them, although the expectation is still entertained that they will ultimately be taken and punished for their crimes.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS PROTECTED.

The threatening and disorderly conduct of the Cheyennes, of the Indian Territory, early last summer, caused considerable alarm and uneasiness. Investigation proved that their threatening attitude was due, in a great measure, to the occupation of the land of their reservation by immense hords of cattle, which their owners claimed were rightfully there under certain leases made by the Indians. Such occupation appearing, upon examination, to be unlawful, notwithstanding these leases, the intruders were ordered to remove with their cattle from the land of the Indians by the Executive proclamation. The enforcement of this proclamation had the effect of peace and order among the Indians, and they are now quiet and well behaved.

By an Executive order issued on February 27, 1885, by my predecessor, a portion of the tract

catale from the land of the Indians by the Executive proclamation had the effect of peace and order
among the Indians, and they are now quiet and
well behaved.

By an Executive order issued on February 27,
1835, by my predecessor, a portion of the tract
of country in the territory known as the Old
Winnebago and Crow Creek Reservations was
directed to be restored to the public domain and
opened to settlement, under the land laws of
the United States, and a large number of persons entered upon those lands.

This action alarmed the Sioux Indians, who
claimed the territory as belonging to their reservation under the treaty of 1868. This claim
was determined, after careful investigation, to be
well founded, and consequently the Executive
order referred to was, by proclamation of April
17, 1835, declared to be inoperative and of no effect, and all persons upon the land were warned
to leave. This warning has been substantially
complied with.

OUR PUBLIC LANDS.

The public domain had its origin in cessions of
land by the States to the General Government.
The first cession was made by the State of New
York, and the largest, which in area exceeded
all the others, by the State of Virginia. The territory, the proprietorship of which became thus
vested in the General Government, extended
from the western line of Pennsylvania to the
Mississippi River. These patrictic donations of
the States were incumbered by no condition,
except that they should be held and used "for
the common benefit of the United States."
By purchase with the common fund of all the
people additions were made to this domain until it extended to the northern line of Mexico,
the Pacific Ocean, and the Polur Sea. The original trust "for the common benefit of the United
States attached to all. In the execution of that
trust the policy of "many homes rather than
large estates" was adopted by the Government.

That those might be easily obtained and be the
abode of security and contentment, the laws for
their acquisition were few, easily understood

domain has national subjected to

sold or subjected to contract or grant. Of the remaining two-fiths a considerable portion is either mountain or desert. A rapidly increasing population creates a growing demand for homes, and accumulation of wealth inspires an eager competition to obtain the public land for speculative purposes. In the future this collision of interests will be more marked than in the past, and the execution of the nation's trust in behalf of our settlers will be more difficult. I therefore commend to your attention the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the repeal and modification of certain of our land laws.

the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the repeal and modification of certain of our land laws.

RAILHOAD LAND GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES. The nation has made princely grants and subsidies to a system of railroads projected as great national highways to connect the Pacific States with the East. It has been charged that these donations from the people have been diverted to private gain and corrupt uses, and thus public indignation has been aroused, and suspicion engendered. Our great nation does not begrudge its generosity, but it abhors peculation and fraud, and the favorable regard of our people for the great corporations to which these grants were made can only be revived by a restoration of confidence, to be secured by their censtant, unequivocal and clearly manifested integrity. A faithful application of the undiminished proceeds of the grants to the construction and perfecting of their roads, an honest discharge of their obligations and entire justice to all the people in the enjoyment of their rights on these highways of travel, is all the public asks, and it will be content with no less. To secure these things should be the common purpose of the officers of the Government, as well as of the corporations. With this accomplished, prosperity would be permanently secured to the roads and national pride would take the place of national complaint.

complaint.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The operations of the patent office demonstrate the activity of the inventive genius of the country. For the year ended June 30, 1885, the epplications for patents, including reissues, and for the registration of trade-marks and labels, numbered 35,688. During the same period there were 22,928 patents granted and reissued, and 1,429 trade-marks and labels registered. The number of patents issued in the year 1875 was 14,387. The receipts during the last fiscal year were \$1,074,974.35, and the total expenditures, not including contingent expenses, \$334,—123.11.

123.11.

There was 9,788 applications for patents pending on the first day of July, 1884, and 5,786 on the same date in the year 1885. There has been considerable improvement made in the prompt determination of applications and a consequent relief to expectant inventors. A number of sugressions and recommendations are contained in gestions and recommendations are contained in the report of the Commissioner of Patents which are well entitled to the consideration of Con-

gress.

In the Territory of Utah the law of the United States passed for the suppression of polygamy has been emergetically and faithfully executed during the past year with measurably good results. A number of convictions have been secured for unlawful cohabitation, and in some cases pleas of guilty have been entered and be removed to other reservations, with a view of their concentration, and the sale on filter by the half of their abandoned reservations; what Indian lands now held in common should be allotted in severalty; in what manner and to what extent the Indians upon the reservations can be placed under the protection of our laws and subjected to their penalties, and which, if any, Indians should be invested with the right of citizenship. The powers and functions of the Commissioners in regard to these subjects should be clearly defined, though they should, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior, be given all the authority to deal definitely with the questions presented, if deemed safe and consistent.

The expense of the Indian Bureau during the last fiscal year was more than \$5,500,000. I believe much of this expenditure may be saved under the plan proposed; that its economical effects would be increased with its continuance; that the safety of our frontier settlers would be

This is the strong spectacle presented by a community protected by a republican form of government to which they owe allegiance, sustaining by their suffrages a principle and a belief which sets at naught that obligation of absolute obedience to the law which lies at the foundation of republican institutions. The strength, the perpetuity, and the destiny of the nation rest upon our homes established by the law of God, guarded by parental care, regulated by parental authority, and sanctified by parental love. These are not the homes of polygamy. The mothers of our land who rule the nation as they would the characters, and guide the actions of their sons, live according to God's holy ordinance, and each, pure and happy in the exclusive love of the father of her children, sheds the warm light of true womanhood, unperverted and unpelluted, upon all within her pure and wholesome family circle. These are not the checrless, crushed, and unwomanly mothers of polygamy.

The fathers of our families are the best citizens of the Republic; wife and children are the sources of patriotism, and conjugal and parental affection beget devotion to country. The man who, undefiled with plural marriage, is surrounded in his single home with his wife and children, has a stake in the country which inspires him with respect for its laws and courage for their defense. These are not the fathers of polygamous families. There is no feature of this practice or the system which sanctions it which is not opposed to all that is of value in our institutions.

There should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and

our institutions.

There should be no relaxation in the firm but

our institutions.

There should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid this country of this blot upon its fair fame. Since the people upholding polygamy in our Territories are re-enforced by immigration from other lands, I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormons into the country.

Annala discretion into several countries of certain of our animals and their products, based upon the suspicion that health is endangered in their use and consumption, suggests the importance of such precautions for the protection of our stock of all kinds against disease as will disarm suspicion of danger and cause the removal of such an injurious problibition. If the laws now in operation are insufficient to accomplish this protection, I recommend their amendment to meet the necessities of the situation, and I commend to the consideration of Congress the suggestions contained in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture calculated to increase the value and efficiency of this department.

to increase the value and efficiency of this department.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The report of the Civil-Service Commission, which will be submitted, contains an account of the manner in which the Civil-Service law has been executed during the last year and much valuable information on this important subject. I am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than a conviction of the correctness of the principles upon which the law enforcing civil service reform is based. In its present condition the law regulates only part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country. It applies tests of itness to applicants for these places by means of a competitive examination and gives large discretion to the commissioners as to the character of the examination and many other matters connected with its execution. plies tests of lifness to applicants for these places by means of a competitive examination and gives large discretion to the commissioners as to the character of the examination and many other matters connected with its execution. Thus the rules and regulations adopted by the commission have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute and with the results of its application. The people may well trust the commission to execute the law with perfect fairness and with as little irritation as is possible. But of course no relaxation of the principle which underlies it and no weakening of the safeguards which surround it can be expected. Experience in its administration will probably suggest an amendment of the methods of its execution, but I venture to hope that we never, shall again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service. Doubts may well be entertained whether our Government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system, which, upon every change of administration, inspires an immense army of claimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of the Government, engrossing the the time of public officers with their importunities, spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment, and filling the air with the tunuit of their discontent. The allurements of an immense number of offices and places exhibited to the voters of the land, and the promise of their bestowal in recognition of purtisan activity, debanch the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberative character. The evit would increase with the multiplication of offices consequent upon our extension, and the mania for office-holding, growing from its indulgence, would be rearly banished from the activity of our party contests and cause them to degenerate into ignoble, selfish and disgraceful struggles for the possession of office and public place.

Civil-service reform. enforced by law, came not too scon to check the progress of demoralization. One of

ble for the best results in the performance of their duties and yet insist that they shall rely, in confidential and important places, upon the work of those not only opposed to them in political affiliation, but so steeped in partisan prejuction, but so steeped in partisan prejuction that they have no loyalty to their chiefs and no desire for their success. Civil service reform does not cactthis, nor does it require, that those in subordinate position who fail in yielding their best service, or who are incompetent, should be restrained simply because they are in place. The whining of a clerk discharged for indolence or incompetency, who, though he gained his place by the worst possible operation of the spoils system, suddenly discovers that he is entitled to protection under the sanction of civil service reform, represents an idea noless absurd than the clamor of the applicant who claims the vacant position as his compensation for the most questionable party work.

The civil-service law does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk; but it does prevent supplying his place with the unit party worker. Thus in both the phases is seen benefit to the public service. And the people, who desire good government, having secured this statute, will not relinquish its benefits without protest, nor are they unmindful of the fact that its full advantages can only be gained through the complete good faith of those having its execution in charge, and this they will insist upon.

I recommend that the salaxies of the Civil Service Commissioners be increased to a sum more nearly commensurate with their important duties.

more nearly commensurate with their important duties.

THE GOVERNMENT LIBRARY.

It is a source of considerable and not unatural discontent that no adequate provision has yet been made for the accommodation of the principal library of the Government.

A consideration of the fact that the library of the Capital has twice been destroyed or damaged by fire, its daily increasing value and its importance as a place of deposit for books under the law relating to copyright make manifest the necessity of prompt action to insure its proper accommodation and protection.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

My attention has been called to a controversy which has arisen from the condition of the law relating to railroad facilities in the city of Washington, which has involved the Commissioners of the District in much annoyance and trouble. I hope the difficulty will be promptly settled by appropriate legislation.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The present condition of the law relating to the Desting to the Presidency in the event of the Destident and Vice President, is such as to require immediate amendment, This subject has repeatedly been considered by Congress, but no result has been reached. The recent lamentable death of the Vice President and the vacancies at the same time in all other offices, the incuments of which might immediately exercise the functions of the Presidential office, has caused pents of which might immediately exercise the functions of the Presidential office, has caused oublic auxiety and a just demand that a recur-rence of such a condition of affairs should not be

renee or such a condition of analys should not be permitted.

In conclusion, I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs and the welfare of the American Nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship or the accomplishment of selfish aims is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's interest. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and a stern determination to perform our duty well, must give us place among those who have added, in their day and generation, to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1885.

WHEN a fellow is pretty well on in years, and certain portions of him have dropped away, such as hair and teeth. why can't he confess it?

Second-Class Matter.



Men's Overcoats. Youths' Overcoats. Boy's Overcoats. Children's Overcoats. Good Overcoats. Cheap Overcoats. Red Underwear. All Wool Underwear. Fine Mixed Underwear. Good Underwear. Cheap Underwear. G. W. NOBLE.



No more band in St. Joseph.

TWENTY-ONE more days in this year.

HOLIDAY goods are coming rapidly to the front.

A gymnasium is in prospect in Ben-

RAIN and lightning were among our luxuries Tuesday night.

PLANT a good advertisement, if you want to reap good holiday sales.

Sol. Rough is moving his Mutchlerville saw mill to Three Oaks.

COLOMA has a surplus of chicken thieves she would be glad to dispose

MR. B. S. CRAWFORD received intelligence yesterday that his grand-child died at Eagle Centre, Iowa, on Satur-

day last. CHRISTMAS two weeks from to morrow. Announcement of Christmas trees, and other entertainments are wanted for these columns.

CHARLEY SIMMONS, JR., donated a portion of his fingers to feed an overshot planer in Black & Willard's furniture factory, Monday morning.

THE Wedge is now as large as any paper in the county printed in the folio form.—The Wedge. Not quite.

It requires a page and a half of the Palladium to tell what was done by the State Horticultural Society, at its meeting in Benton Horbor.

WE now and then hear a mention of the railroad that is to connect Berrien Springs with South Haven, via. Coloma, Paw Paw lake and a few other points on that line.

A painted placque, the work of Miss Grace Holloway, now on exhibition at S. A. Wood's drug store, is a fine piece of work for a little girl of only ten

I, TREASURER of Bertrand township, will be at the bank, Buchanan, Dec. 17, 24, 30, 1885, and at Dayton, Dec. 15,

22, 29, 1885. CHAS. I. POTTER, Tp. Treas.

STIR 'EM UP.—It is needless to call attention to the new advertisements that appear on second page of this paper. A blind man could see them

with his fingers.

In order that our readers may have an opportunity to study President Cleveland' Message, we furnish them a copy if that document in a supplement this week.

MR. J. M. BLISS and son Clinton, who have been in Schuyler, Nebraska, the past few months, have returned to their home in Buchanan for the win-

Mr. Joseph Shook has become fired of renting and has bought the Alex. Robinson house and lot, next south of the Buchanan Manufacturing Company's office. Price, \$550.

BEISTLE BROS. have bought the Weiser building, on Oak street, and will make that head-quarters for the Buchanan Marble Works at some time

in the near future.

THE Benton Harbor Wedge has just been increased in size to an eight column folio. The Wedge has met with good success during the short period of its existence, and is blessed with a healthy advertising patronage.

THE cold storm of Saturday and following days found the majority of farmers quite well prepared for it. The good weather of the two weeks previous was well utilized in the fall

BENTON HARBOR business men have agreed to close their stores at eight o'clock after Jan. 1. Such arrangements usually last from one to six days, in a live business town like Benton Harbor.

THE case against Amos Bass, for theft of a package of cloth, that has been pending the past two weeks, with Bass in jail, was heard by Justice Dick Saturday, and resulted in the discharge of the prisoner.

Two young fellows who rode from South Bend through the storm Sunday. became so chilled that it required an extra allowance of stimulants and sharp work by the doctors to keep them in a good state of mind. The cold was sufficient to produce unconsciousness.

SOMETHING serious happened to our good weather Friday night, that changed the nicest kind of Fall to first-class winter weather. Those who winter in Florida had a good sniff of Michigan winter before migrating.

MISS CARRIE HEATON'S sister Lottie. whose sickness called Miss Carrie from her work in Buchanan schools. was borne to her last resting place, Monday, Nov. 30, at Charlotte, Michi-

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan Mich., for the week ending Dec. 10: Mr. Weaver.

L. P. ALEXANDER, P. M.

MR. WM. OSBORN started, yesterday afternoon, on a trip through the West, in the interest of the Buchanan Manufacturing Company. He wants it understood that there is no post-office business connected with the trip.

Notice.—There will be a meeting of the Buchanan township board, at the Township Clerk's Office, next Tuesday, Dec. 15. Persons having accounts against the township should make them out and hand them to the Clerk before that time.

THAT new railroad from Paw Paw to Benton Harbor, will prove an everlasting "freezout" for the narrow guage. -Watervliet Record.

What narrow gauge? If anyone attempts to freeze out our narrow gauge, shoot him on the spot.

A South Bend lady came to Buchanan to buy a dress. Buchanan ladies are not satisfied to trade unless they go to Niles or Galien, Galien people go to South Bend, and thus the world do

EXAMINE that chimney closely and see that there are no breaks in it that are liable to allow fire to escape when vou least want it. Poor time of year this in which to be burned out, and a little care before a fire is somewhat cheaper than building expenses after a heavy one.

FARMERS living south of this place have good success in keeping their hogs free from cholera, by feeding them charred corn. They find that droves of hogs treated to this luxury are free from the disease, while other droves are being thinned out on all

MACE LONG, the reformed gambler and outlaw who lectured through this section a few months since, on intemperance, has been libeled by some one who has said that Mace has returned to his old habits, and now he is publishing a card of character from his old acquaintances in Fort Wayne, to prove that he has not.

WANTED .- The person who has borrowed the sample book of first violin parts to Pepper's orchastra music will confer a favor on Buchanan Orchastra if he will return it to this office or to V. E. David at Buchanan Music

THE editor of the RECORD does not use tobacco, but the office is supplied with a foreman who does, and who returns thanks to the American Eagle Tobacco Co., of Detroit, for a pound box of their celebrated dark American Eagle, which he pronounces "boss," and advises chewers to try it.

THE Monon Ind. Dispatch of Nov. 27 contained the following. Mr. Look will be remembered by old residents of Terre Coupee prairie:

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents in Francesville, Sunday. Mr. Owen Look and Miss Fannie Long, by Rev. G. A. Bond. Let luck Look liberally, let love loiter leisurly 'long Mr. and Mrs. Look's long line of life; may they live Long and Look levely.

FIRST Quarterly Meeting for this conference year will be held at the M. E. Church, Sunday, Dec. 13. The Rev. J. White will preach and conduct the services. The Love Feast will open at 9:30 A. M., and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morping sermon. A cordial invitation is extended to all,

C. G. THOMAS, Pastor. A GOOD but rather verdant Dominie at Colomo has succeeded in stirring up a good-sized excitement among the faithful of his flock, by allowing himself to be fleeded out of \$25 by a couple of monte sharps, and when he makes a most innocent public explanation of the transaction, he finds those in his parish who are disposed to look upon his word with doubt.

THE State Vidette, published at Crete, Nebraska, Dec. 3, contains the follow-

PAULY-PERROTT.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. Swobe, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25th, W. F. Pauly to Belle Perrott, by the Rev. W. P. Bennett. All of Crete.

IT once more becomes necessary to remark that the alleyway between the RECORD office building and Rough Bros' block is private property and not a depository for ashes of the neighborhood, and any one found putting their ashes there will be asked to remove them. We do not want to be burned out if we can help it.

A BLIND man has been visiting this section working on the good graces of the tender hearted to secure funds. He succeeded in getting a number of dollars in this place to assist him on his way to Detroit, and in South Bend he wanted to go to Chicago. The fellow usually selects members of the Presbyterian church for his victims, as he pretends to be a good brother of that or-

THE Michigan Artisan; published in Grand Rapids in the interest of the furniture trade, in a notice of the Michigan Central, incidentially gives Buchanan a good send off as third town in Michigan in maufacture of furniture, as follows:

"The Michigan Central is an important line to the furniture manufacturers of Michgan. Its special large cars are in constant demand by the furniture makers of Grand Rapids, Detroit Buchanan and Owosso, the furniture producing centers of the state, while the small factories of Kalamazoo, Jackson, Ann Arbor, Charlotte, and Michi can City, Ind., find use for the big cars whose storage capacity rivals a circus tent, frequently."

MARRIED. - At the home of the baide's parents, in Dayton, Monday Dec. 7, Wm. Strunk and Miss Ida

THE Hus-Rice adultery case against John Hus and Mrs. Rice, that has been pending before Esquire Dick the past few weeks, was heard to-day, and resulted in the parties being held for trial in the Circuit Court, in bonds of \$800 each.

REV. NORMAN OSBORN, a Campbe lite minister of Calvin, Cass county, was recented arrested in Chicago, on a dispatch from Cassopolis, charged with unlawfully cohabiting with his sixteen year's old daughter, a practice she says has been kept up for two years. The Reverend gentleman is somewhat known in this place.

THE Knights of Labor in South Bend have issued a circular announcing their purpose to boycott the Tribune and every business man who advertises with the Tribune. There is an immense amount of good sense in this act, surely, for while the Tribune may not be in sympathy with this special organization, there is certainly no paper in Indiana that has struck heavier blows, nor more of them for the laboring men of its constituency than has the Tribune.

THERE will be something new in school on Thursday of next week. As that day is the anniversary of Whittier's birth, each room will have a Whittier exercise in the afternoon. In Second street school this exercise will be held on Friday following. Parents and others are cordially invited. The exercises will be interesting, and will consist of readings, recitations, songs, sentiment, drawings, &c., all taken from Whittier's writings.

PEOPLE who wonder why their mail does not always make perfect connections may learn a lesson by referring to the advertised letter list in this paper. Here appears a letter addressed to Mr. Weaver, Buchanan, Mich., which is almost as definite as if it were Mr. Smith, United States. There are about forty persons in this vicinity answering the title of Mr. Weaver, yet none of them owns this letter.

THERE was a wedding in Esquire Dick's office, Saturday afternoon, that failed to be. The disappointed pair were Jim Madron's wife and a fellow named Yost. As Jim has not yet relinquished his claim, and was present at the would be wedding, the Esquire concluded he could not accommodate them, and they went their way in sorrow. Had the former marriage never occurred the propriety of such matches is highly questionable, if the welfare of society is to be considered.

FOR the benefit of those most interested in the welfare of the fairies who recently made matters so uncertain by their appearance at the rink, we copy the following from the Montague Lumberman:

"Some misunderstanding between the Sylvester Sisters—Skatorial Artists -and the manager of the rink, brought about a 'scene,' at the 'Franklin' on Saturday night. The larger 'Sister' threw her duplex-self-adjusting mouth into the breach and made the air fairly blue with imprecations. A 'mutual triend' of the male gender interceded, and soon soft-winged peace fluttered over the rink, the Sisters, and the venerable beau.

On Dec. 2, at Grand Rapids, Mich., the pure spirit of little Neva Young passed from earth to join her mother in Paradise. Her mother preceeded her to the spirit land some two years ago, leaving little Neva to the tender care of her friends. She possessed, for one so young, a remarkable lovely disposition, and was loved by all who knew her. Too frail and pure for earth, she is transplanted from earth to the garden of God to live with her mother and the angels. Only ten years old, but she had seen some of the sorrows of earth. Farewell, little Neva, fare well. J. J. R.

LITTLE negligence on the part of the managers of the grist mill, in not opening their flood gates during the rain Tuesday night, caused considerable trouble to the residents between Oak street and the race, by the race overflowing and flooding their lots. N. Hamilton's cellar was filled to the joists; Dr. Roe's had about 11/2 feet of water; I. M. Vincent's about the same. Water ran into Jap. Murphy's cellar, undermining the wall at the front of the house, letting about half of it down into the cellar and filling the cellar over half full of water. Vegetables and fruit were afloat. The hand engine was brought into service yesterday morninig in pumping the water, out of the cellars, so damage can be re-

WHAT shall we do with those old clothes? Is a question asked in many a household, where a coat, hat, pants, or whole-suit that has become frayed at the edges or so soiled as to be unfit to wear in any business where neatness of dress is a requisite, and the suit is thrown into the garret to furnish nests for the mice. These suits would keep out the cold blasts of winter from some person who is too poor to buy for themselves. So gather up your castoffs, and if you do not know to whom give them, call upon the Supervisor. He can give you a large list of those who are in need of assistance of this kind. He has on his list, old and infirm, cripples and lazy, children, widows and grown people, and can fit any sized garment for either male or fe-

DURING the past five or six months the Michigan Central trains carrying the mail to this place have stopped, and as a consequence we have had a pretty respectable mail service, but since the last change some of these trains have resumed the old practice of running the town at the rate of about forty miles an hour, and trying to exchange our mail on the fly. This never has worked well here and most likely never will. The mail to be left here Tuesday evening was thrown from the train in such a manner that it rolled under the train and was cut in pieces, and strewn along the track. with papers, letters, packages and snow a common mixture. It happened to be the mail by which pensioners here receive their quarterly installments of pension; and some of these wall." A jest that is brimfull of truth.

letters are lost, some cut in pieces, some soiled, and others entirely destroyed. This kind of business may answer when there is nothing but an empty pouch to exchange, but when mails are as in this town, it is far

from satisfactory.

THREE OAKS ITEMS. WEATHER REPORT-PAST TENSE. Prevailing north-westerly sighs of immense size, causing oyster cans, old boots, and other bric-a-brac to gallop around the back yard in childlike abandon.

Heavy frosts, with sleigh-bell, red noses, and last year's overshoes.

Neighbor's wood piles in great demand, if you have no such relic of your own. Trade in parasols and fans dull. Handkerchiefs at a premium, and excitement intense.

"Go West, young man." Tempest gone east under a pressure of 200 lbs. to the square inch, and the damper up. Local prophets have predicted that something will bust.

PRESENT TENSE. Prophets correct. Storm coming back, wearily whistling: "Somebody's coming, let the snow drift squall. Sombody's coming and 'twill melt them all."

FUTURE TENSE. Uncertain, but warranted trimmed in the latest style. The grumbling committee will please be on hand to

KITCHEN DEPARTMENT. The most approved style for cooking cats is with the feathers on, and feline every day working order. Fasten in an oven, make a hot fire and retire from the room. For minor details, consult Mrs. ---, of Avery.

Peter Pulbertz, an industrious Hollander 11/2 miles north, tires of the rattle and rush incident to life in this community, and goes to Missouri.

David Knight, near · Sawyer's, sold his personal effects last Monday, under the hammer of Mr. Evans. We are sorry to lose such land-marks, but Kansas is the burden of his song. Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Gibson, of Lake-

side are enjoying life in their own home. Ditto, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Brown May the sunshine be perpet-Mr. H. Holden, who has spent the

past summer in Kalkaska, Mich., is again in the vicinity of wife and chil-A feeble old gentleman tried to alight from the moving west-bound

train, Thursday afternoon. His body was thrown in front of the wheels, and but for timely help, would have been cut in two. It is with feelings of thankfulness that we find Arthur Paine past the

crisis, but at present he is so thin as to make two sittings in the same spot nesessary to cast a shadow. Dunker services at Drew school house, on Sunday last. But few out, owing to the blizzard.

The sudden death of Mrs. Charles Phillippi was a sad surprise to all. Apparently well at supper, Saturday night,she died in an apoplectic fit at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. A wife and mother seem the most important part of any home, but the grim boatman gives us no right to choose. K.

[Berrien Springs Journal.] Roscoe D. Dix received on Wednes day, a fine photograph, size 14x15 inches of the regimental flag of the 2d Michigan Infantry, of which he was a member. It was determined to have the picture made at the reunion held at Battle Creek last October, so that each member of the regiment could have a copy of the flag they all loved so well. It is indeed a veteran, riddled and torn, hanging in shreds on all the edges and a big hole torn through the field of stars by a shell. Over a third of the flag is gone. It was carried in 30 en-

[Benton Harbor Wedge.] Monday night a few of our young men procured a boat and hied them selves to the Paw Paw marsh to spear fish. They succeeded in capturing 44 good pickerel. Pretty good for one evening's fishing....The length of the street car track between this place and St. Joseph is one and one-tenth miles.

State Items. There were in the Jackson prison

Dec. 1,766 convicts. An order has been received at Jack son for Jackson wagons to be shipped to Odessa, Russia.

Battle Creek paid their gas company in the year ended Oct. 31, for gas burned on the streets, \$573. The second annual meeting of the

Fruit Growers Society is held in Allegan, Dec. 16, 17 and 18. Eleventeen hundred towns in Michigan are "just the place" for that Con-

pécticut clock factory. At Hartford recently, 31 would-be teachers applied for certificates. Of this number 22 failed to pass the ex-

iminations. Carpenters at Owosso who are Knights of Labor, refuse to put in days of labor, on the Merrill house with nails bought of Andrus, whom they

stopped. Mrs. John Smith, of Milan township, Monroe co., is the proud mother of three girl babies, born last week. Two of them weighed four pounds each and one thee. All are doing well.

had boycotted. Work on the hotel has

The annual guessing match in Dowagiac has commenced. The guessing is done on the number of seed contained in half-pint bottles, filled, and is used as an advertisement by a dealer. Not a bad advertisement as it is used.

Surrounding cities are jealous of Battle Creek, where telegraphic competition bring down the price of a telegram from that point to New York to 15 cents a 'gram During the past year the Jackson

resented fifty-seven different occupations. Only one gambler was received. Four carloads of poultry, or about ten thousand fowls, have been shipped from Portland within the past

prison has received convicts who rep-

the supreme court room at Lansing. Two attorneys were admiring the portraits of Cooley and others, that had been placed upon the walls of the court room, when one remarked that those were some substantial men. "Yes." replied the other, "the people are taking all the substantial men from the bench and placing them on the

Some mysterious individual has now come forth with a proposition to furnish new testimony in the noted Crouch butchery that will convict the butchers, providing he can be assured of the \$12,000 reward offered. The reward still stands.

About two years ago an East Saginaw street-car driver was sent to state prison for stealing money from the the fare boxes in his car. His three children were afterward sent to the state school at Coldwater, and Wednesday the mother, who has gone to the bad, was sentenced to ninety days in the Detroit house of correction. The Monroe Commercial says: Mr.

H. W. Norton of Hudson, a day or two since performed a novel operation upon a thoroughbred Durham cow. The cow got loose and gorged herself with oats. It was evident that she could not live, so a hole was cut in her side and two bushels of oats were taken out and the wound then sewed up. The animal was alive at last accounts.

A Marcellus man has stamped out the cholera which threatened all his hogs. As soon as the Marcellus man discovered a sick porker he shipped him to the Chicago market, and by close attention he has got rid of all the diseased animals without serious loss.

Hostilities on a small scale, have opened in Utah, but the condition of affairs is such that there is no knowing where the difficulty will terminate United States Deputy Marshal Collins is a federal officer who has been particularly conspicuous in the punishment of the Mormons for polygamy. He had thus incurred their bitter enmity, and it was recently decided—by the Mormon church, it is asserted—that he must be put out of the way. One Mc-Murrin was given especial charge of the proposed assassination. He engaged three companions to assist him in murdering Collins, but Thursday night when the attack on the latter was made he so successfully defended himself that McMurrin was fatally wound ed by a bullet from Collins' revolver and the other would-be murderers were put to flight.

Collins, to save his life, surrendered to the federal authorities, as to have allowed himself to be arrested by the city officers would have been to give himself up to the Mormons and, it is thought, certain death. Extra editions of the newspaper organs of polygamy were at once issued, demanding that "the church avenge the crime." A mob gathered about the penitentiary where Collins was confined for safe keeping, and demanded that they be allowed to drag him out and hang him. The howling, bloodthirsty, almost raving, crowd, entirely made up of Mor mons, were successfully held off by the penitentiary authorities, and later re tired altogether to be reinforced by re-

cruits from the surrounding country, called in by the church to force the federal officers to give up Collins. Meantime, on Friday, Gov. Murry called for and secured United States troops from Fort Douglas, three miles distant, and, under a strong guard, Collins was taken there.

McMurrin, it was mistakenly reported, died Friday night, and as soon as this supposed fact was generally known, a great mob of Mormons poured out of town and went to Fort Doug-las, bent on securing possession of Col-lins. They were frightened from their purpose by guns leveled at them by United States troops there, and returned to the city in a state of great excitement and still swearing vengeance. Gen. McCook, commander of Fort Edward, believing that the mob would return in numbers too great to be repulsed without great slaughter on both sides, telegraphed the war department late Friday night at Washington for aid. In immediate answer to this the Washington authorities, through Gen. Schofield, ordered the post commanders of the department of the Missouri to place all their men in condition to move on a moment's notice. The order of Gen. Howard, commanding the department of the Platte, was that he should at once dispatch by special train all available troops of infantry and the Third artillery to Ft. Steele Wy. T., there to await further orders The message was delivered to Gen. Beck at Omaha, Neb, adjutant of the post, who at once called out three regiments of the Fourth infantry and the full force of artillery. A special train of six cars was chartered from the Union Pacific, and the troops at once started on their journey.

The women journalists of this country have a National Press Association, and a New England branch has just been formed in Boston, of which Mrs, Sally Joy of the Herald is President.

Locals.

Call and see those fine Lamps for one dollar, at BISHOP'S.Z I have a choice line of Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, and Mush and Milk Sets, which will make very

nice Christmas presents. Call and see C. B. TREAT'S. Come and see the new things for Holiday trade. Old Santa Clause has been to see us.

REDDEN & BOYLE. We have a small stock of Rogers Bros' triple plate Table Knives and Forks and Spoons, to be closed out CHEAP. Call and see us.

s. ROE BROS. You can get the whole World for

PECK & BEISTLE'S. A fine line of Holiday Goods, at 4 BISHOP'S.

Christmas is coming, and we have lots of new Goods to show you. REDDEN &BOYLE. Read!

Of spectacies, usually offered for sale, ten to fifteen percent, of the best grades, and twenty-ave to forty per cent. of the medium grades are mismatched, or contain imperfect lenses. The eye will accommodate itself to quite serious imperfections, imperfections that in time work much mischief to the sight, so that it is very common to find people using spectacles with bad or mismatched lenses. In buying spectacles of me you run no chance of getting imperfect ones, for I test every one in an instrument that instantly shows these defects, and keep for sale only the perfect ones, returning the others to the manufacturer. This is done by no other dealer in this section of country, and is a very important matter, which I can readily demonstrate. I warrant a fit or refund the money. Those A circumstance with a good point | wanting anything in the line of watchconnected with it, recently occurred in | es, clocks, solid silver and plated ware, jewelry, diamonds, microscopes, telescopes, barometers, etc., will find it to their interest to call and get prices. Quality and prices guaranteed, which means that I sell no poor goods, and allow no one to undersell me. W. G. BLISH, Niles, Mich.

One dollar buys a pair of nice white Blankets at our store. REDDEN & BOYLE.

FOR SALE.—My farm of 160 acres, situated one and one-half mile northwest of Galien station, must be sold within the next two weeks, and the highest offer will get it. Enquire of me during my stay in Buchanan, or at the RECORD office.

DR. P. B. MYERS. If you want the best 50 cent silk Handkerchief in town, you will buy it REDDEN & BOYLE.

See our line of Reward Cards. P. O. NEWS STAND.

Come and see me, and you wont have to spend your time looking around, you will find Goods clear down GRAHAM. to Bed Rock. Look at our Neck Scarfs. We show the cheapest line.

REDDEN & BOYLE. The best chance yet. We are selling Bogues Soap, 4 bsrs for 25 cents. MORGAN & CO.

Celery received daily, at BISHOP'S. STOVES AT COST.

SAMSON & PIERCE. Our 10 cent Canton Flannel goes like hot cakes. Other stores sell the same for 121/2 cents. It pays to trade REDDEN & BOYLE./7 KEELER's is the place to find Photo and Autograph Albums, fine Toilet

I have a few cloaks left, and if I can fit you, will give you some low prices. GRAHAM. 7 Ladies, look at our Bed Spreads.

and Perfume Cases, Books, Dolls, &c.

We sell you a nice one for \$1.00, at REDDEN & BOYLE'S. 20 STRAYED. - One sow. Tee owner may recover his property by calling at

the farm of George Treat, in Niles

township, proving property and pay-

Try Prize Baking Powder, at BISHop's. Try your luck. No blanks.

STOVES AT COST. SAMSON & PIERCE. Fresh Buckwheat. Guarranteed gen uine, at BISHOP'S.

STOVES AT COST. SAMSON & PIERCE. We keep the best Oysters at 30 cents E. MORGAN'S.51

J. K. Woods has received his Holiday Slippers. Call and see them before buying. Come and see our new kind of Oil-

E. MORGAN'S.7 For sale, cheap, large house and three lots, near the M. C. depot. For full particulars inquire of JOHN ALLIGER.

Ladies, call and see those Slipper Soles J. K. Woods has. They are Everybody buys the n. The best all

wool Hose you ever saw for 25c, at our

Buchanan, Mich.

REDDEN & BOYLE? Remember Christmas is almost here, and for nice presents call and see me. GRAHAM./O You will find the finest line of Scarfs

Gents ever brought to this market. Come early and get your girl or fellow GRAHAM'S. / 7 a nice precent, at You ought to see the fine present

given away with Baking Powder, at 🤰

and Handkercheifs for both Ladies and

GEO. W. FOX'S. DON'T FORGET that I am still on deck with a good stock of Groceries, at bed rock prices.

Call at GEO. Fox's and see his new

stock of Queens Ware just received. 9

Look at our 10 cent Handkerchiefs. We have a new line. 26 REDDEN & BOYLE. To THE PUBLIC.—I have opened a new meat market in Rough's block with every apartment in first class order and propose to keep them so. I respectfully solicit the patronage of

the meat buying public, and promise in return to keep a, full line of all kinds of meats, and of the best the country affords. A. BARMAN. The finest line of Hanging Lamps ever brought to this town, are now for C. B. TREAT'S. IF not, WHY not go to MORGAN &

Co's to buy your clean Groceries. 4 Twenty different patterns of Hanging Lamps, at C. B. TREAT'S./ Call and see the great curiosity, at PECK & BEISTLE.

ever, because ours is the cheapest and best assortment. CASH.—We will pay CASH for good Butter. No other need apply.

Highs sell more ladies' Hose than

E. MORGAN & CO. A grand rush for the Prize Coffee, at PECK & BEISTLE.7 Particular notice is hereby given to those who have been trusted for drugs. and other goods by D Weston, that

he has sold out and wants his money. Call at his store and settle. I still keep 5 pounds of Prunes for GEO. W. FOX. 25 cents. 90 cents buys a nice all-wool Jersey Jacket, at REDDEN & BOYLE'S Z 🕏 Look around and then come and see

a little bit cheaper at REDDEN & BOYLE'S. STOVES AT COST. SAMSON & PIERCE. Go to KEELER's and look over his

Holiday Goods. He has a fine line. 4

EXTRA copies of the RECORD may

always be found at the news depot in

the post office room.

us. You will find just what you want

Look at our big corner in this paper, and then call and see us. will try to please

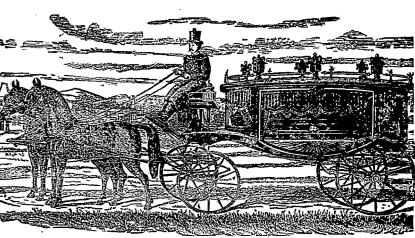
Respectfully

A BIG BARGAIN!

\$10 Newmarket!

A LOT TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

UNDERTAKING!



C.H.BAKER&CO.

Have just put in a new and complete line of Undertaking goods, consisting of wood and cloth covered caskets, and a nice assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Burial Robes, and would be pleased to have you

W. H. KELLER,

(Successor to Daniel Weston,) ---DEALER IN----



Fancy and Toilet Articles, Brushes

Price 50c.

A FINE LINE OF

39 Front Street,

JUST RECEIVED BY

THE TAILOR

Come and Examine.

\$5 per month. A good investment,

Bakery Goods, at bottom prices / U We will'sell you anything in fancy

and staple Groceries, WAY DOWN LOW

EOR CASH, at E. MORGAN & Co's. Try

with other medicinal roots and herbs, as is Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic, which is the best known remedy for all blood diseases, stomach and liver troubles, pimples and costiveness, bad breath, piles, ague and malaria diseases, indigestion, loss of appetite, low spirits, headache, and all diseases of the kidneys. Price 50 cents, of S. A. The New York banks hold surplus reserve to the amount of \$26,980,000. Those who believe that nature will work off a cough or cold should under-

stand that this is done at the expense

of the constitution. Each time this

weakens the system, and we all know

that the termination of this dangerous

practice is a consumptive's grave.

Buchanan, Mich.

PHACTS AND PHYSIC.

They are looking for you everywhere.

Drafts of air in unexpected places, go-

ing from hot rooms to colones, care-lessness in changing clothing. In

short anything which ends in a "com-mon cold in the head." Unless arrested

this kind of cold becomes seated in the

mucous membrane of the head Then

it is catarrh. In any and in all stages

this disease always vields to Elv's

Cream Balm. Safe, agreeable, certain.

Mrs. J. Smith. P. Mrs.," is the way the new Postmistress in an Indiana

Credit is due the German women

and physicians for first using Red

Clover blossoms as a medicine. Best

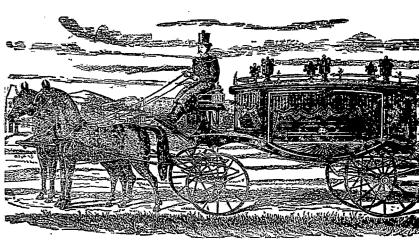
results are obtained when combined

town writes her official name.

They Will Surely Find You.

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call and examine their stock before buying elsewhere.

Books, Stationery and Wall Paper,

Fine Soaps, Sponges, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

W. TRENBETH,

\$500 will buy a good lot and small house, on Lake street, now rented for

Call at this office. ' Remember, BISHOP keeps a full line of Groceries, Crockery Glassware and

Don't take the chances, when a fifty cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive / Cure will safely and promptly cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of S. A. Wood for chronic cases or family Spain has a floating debt of \$9,000,000

Druggists and Booksellers.

derers and Thieves. Recently in France considerable attention has been paid to an examination of the criminal class with reference to its physical and associated characteris-M. Lacassague has drawn attention to the frequency of tattooing among criminals and the violent nature of the scenes depicted by them in this volun-tary mutilation. The same writer has pointed out that criminals, as a class, are tall. Thus in 800 subjects examined by him 623 were taller by six centimeters than the average, and some exceeded the normal height by ten and twenty centimeters. These observations were corroborated by M. Ferri, in Italy. In 1882 Dr. Manouvrier remarked that among criminals, notoriously with murderers, the jaw is more developed than is usual; and that while the cranio-mandibular index normally varies between 12.8 and 13, among the convicts it attains the remarkable number of 14.7. MM. Hager and Dallemagne, in a comparative study of the skulls of assassins and ordinary persons, have con-firmed the statement that the forward projection of the skull is greater among the former. They have also shown that criminals have a larger facial index and a smaller vertical index than the peace-able citizens, but no difference is observed in the cephalic index.

M. Hager has affirmed the larger capacity of the criminal skull over that of the usual type, the relative proportions being as 1,538 is to 1,490. This, however, has been contradicted by a number of observers who claim the reverse, but it is suggested that it may be explained by supposing that the former examined the crania of murderers only, while in the latter studies those of all classes were included, among which the incendiaries are said to have small heads. Mr. Flesch has said that affections of the heart exist among criminals to the extent of 20 per cent.; the persistence of Botal's orifice, 10 per cent.; contradiction of the vascular system, 5.5 per cent. But his researches upon cerebral

lesions are much more important.

He has demonstrated a certain atavism in the cerebral convulsions, already indicated by Benedikt, as, for instance, the medium lobe of the brain being shaped as among the mammals, the sep aration of the eulcarian fissue of Sylvius and the formation of an operculum of the occipital lobe. Histology has also detected certain anomalies in the brains of those criminals whose autopsy has been made. Thus Spika has found the pigmentation of the nucleum of the tenth, seventh, and fifth pairs in a murderer's brain; also Golgi and Marchi have detected the pigmentation of the nervous cells in the brain of a convict. M. Mano has examined the hands of criminals, and he has discovered among

individuals convicted for murder, among those guilty of inflicting wounds, a great preponderance of large and short hands; while with thieves the frequency of long and narrow hands is less considerable. As to the question of tattooing he finds that the larger number of tattooed persons a considerable and careful the properties of the constant of the properties. sons is among the assassins and assail-

M. Lombraso, together with M. Mano, has studied criminality among infants. They examined 980 infants, and especially 160 from the houses of refuge. They found that the criminal type could be recognized at that age, asso-ciated with bad tendencies, in the proportion of 7.4 per cent. The loss of a moral sense was recognized in 10 per cent. Out of twenty-nine infants they have observed the disappearance of the criminal tendencies partly through noninheritance, partly under the beneficial influence of their surroundings, and partly because their criminal passions, existing at a certain period, disappear in maturity.

The typical criminal physiognomy has been recognized among murderers in Germany in the proportion of 36 per cent., among thieves to that of 24 per cent., among insolvents, and in persons convicted of bigamy to the extent of 6 per cent. Among females this type was found in 28 per cent. With ordinary men and women this type was onl found fourteen times among 815 individuals, eight of whom were doubtful. -New York Telegram.

Percentage of Silver and Gold.

The goldsmith having smelted his bench scrapings, sweepings, etc., and formed a "button" of them may roughly estimate the percentage of the precious metals he bes collected in this way: A certain quantity of the button is taken and drawn out into a wire which must be of exactly the same length as a wire of fine silver drawn through the same hole. Silver being nearly one-third lighter than gold, it follows that the wire of fine silver must be lighter than the one which was made from the button specimen, and the increase of weight of the wire under test corresponds to the gold contained in it. -[New York Times.

The Way of Mankind.

Verily, man is fearfully and wonderfully Maid of Athens and his clothes are not paid for. When he is a tiny baby he cries because he can't walk and when he can walk he won't, and waits for hours for the street car or elevator. When he has good health he ruins it, and when it is ruined he takes good care of it and declares it "never was better." He goes to sleep in church and bed to lie awake and worry about things that may never happen on a morrow that may never dawn. -[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

A Plague of Rats.

Ahmednuggar, in Bombay, is afflicted by a plague of rats. Rewards were offered for the destruction of the pests, but after 1,800,000 had been killed the people recognized in the rats the spirits of their friends who perished in the last great famine, and refused to permit any more of them to be killed.—[Chicago Herald.

In these days of convenient photographing appliances, those who visit in any official capacity scenes of murder, wreck or riot should apply the camera before anything is disturbed, as the evi dence thus gained, being incontrovertible, might possess incalculable value.

[Practical Photographe:

Oatmeal for the Brain.

Recent analysis shows that the fatty substance of the brain is not, as was supposed, composed of glycerine, but of palmatin, an element of which catmeal contains a large percentage, and which is therefore a better cerebral nutriment than wheat meal.—[Chicago Times.

The Difference. A man may lose things out of his pocket, but he never loses the pocket. A woman loses her handlag more often than she loses anything out of it.-[Chi-

cago Inter Ocean.

Tortoises as Pets.

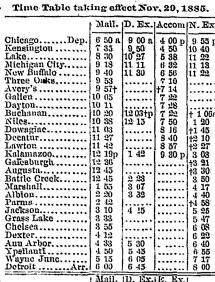
We know of a tortoise, which, when called aloud by its name, "Laideron," would run toward the voice. Another learned to come when called by a hissing sound, followed its master like a little dog, relished caresses bestowed on its head and neck, gave gentle bites to show its affection, and would climb up on its master's boot, or pull at his clothes to draw his attention.—[Revue Scientifique.

Many people catch cold by leaving their windows entirely open all night. It may be warm when they go to bed, but very cold toward morning. A man in Iowa has invented an adjustment that will be affected, like a thermometer, by the weather, and will cause the window to rise or fall as the night grows hot or

cold.—[Chicago Journal.

Small-Pox in Europe. The deaths in Europe from small-pox are said to be 60,000 annually. The mortality is almost wholly confined to civilians, as owing to constant vaccination and revaccination the armies are almost wholly free from the disease.

Michigan Central R. R.



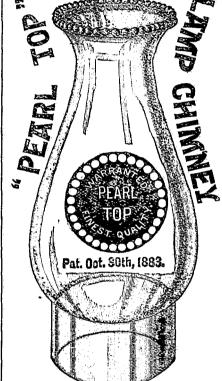
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†Stop only on signal. O. W. Ruggles, Gen. P. & T. Agt. A. F. Pracock, Agent, Buchanan.

ST. JOSEPH VALLEY R. R.

On and after Monday, May 25, 1885, trains will run on the St. Joseph Valley R. R. as follows:

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE



lade only of the finest and best qual-ity of Glass for withstanding beat. Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAU-TIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and

Manufactured ONLY by geo. A. Macbeth & Co. Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works. FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

Estate of Andrew C. Day, Dec'd. (First publication Nov. 19, 1885.) (First publication Nov. 19, 1885.)

OTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.—

At a session of the Probate Court for said Connty, held at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the eighteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew C. Day, deceased.

deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Betsy Day, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate, may be granted to said Betsy Day, the Executrix named in said will or to some other snitable person.

the Executrix named in said will or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the fifteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulating in said dounty, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[SEAL]

DAVID E, HINMAN,

(A true copy.) day of hearing.

[Seal.] DAVID E. HINMAN,

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

Last publication Dec. 10, 1883

Notice of Sale of Real Estate. CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss.
In the matter of the estate of Ora M. Beckwith, Willa L. Beckwith and Della M. Beckwith, with, Willa L. Beckwith and Della M. Beckwith, minors.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said minors, by the Hon. Judge of I robate for the County of Berrien, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1883, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the premises, in the County of Berrien, in said State, on

Saturday, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots two (2) and three (3) in Block "H" Clark addition to the village of Buchanan, in the County of Berrien and State of Michigan.

LOUISA J. BECKWITH,

40-46 Guardian of said Minors.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims. Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien—ss.
Probate Court for said County.

Estate of Mary Housden, deceased.
The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the second day of December, A. D. 1885, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment: Notice is hereby, that we will meet on Tuesday, the fifth day of January, A. D. 1886, and on Wednesday, the second day of June, A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock A. M. of each day, at the store of E. Harris in the village of Galien, in said County, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1885.

Galien, in same constant such claims.

Dated, December 1st, A. D. 1885.

E. HARRIS,
DANIEL SWEM,
TIMOTHY SMITH,



The Michigan Hoop Co.,

THREE RIVERS, MICH.,

Will pay cash for Hickory, Ash and Oak Hoop Poles. If smooth and thin Bark, will take Poles four and one-half inches at butt.



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UNDERTAKER

Has recently refitted his establishment, and put in a fine stock of Caskets and Coffins.

Of the latest designs and at the most reasonable prices. Anything not in stock can be procured in a few hours. Fancy Cloth Covered Gaskets a specialty.

BURIAL ROBES.

A Fine Hearse

Always ready to attend funerals, and furnished on short notice. on short notice.

Being Village Sexton my time is at the disposal of those wishing to purchase lots in Oak Ridge Cemetery, and am at all times ready to assist in locating or showing lots to customers.

The Remember that I have had over thirty years experience in this business and thoroughly understand it. When in need of anything in my line come and see what I can do for you.

J. F. HAHN.
Oak street first door south of Engine House. THE CENTURY

for 1885-6.

The remarkable interest in the War Papers and in the many timely articles and strong serial leatures published recently in The Century has given that magazine a regular circulation of More than 200,000 Copies Monthly. Among the features for the coming volume, which begins with the November number, are:

THE WAR PAPERS
BY GENERAL GRANT AND OTHERS.

BY GENERAL GRANT AND OTHERS.
These will be continued (most of them illustrated) until the chief events of the Civil War have been described by leading participants on both sides, General Grant's papers include descriptions of the battle of Chattanooga and the Wilderness. Gen. McClellan will write of Antictam, Gen. D. C. Buell of Shiloh, Generals Pope, Longstreet and others of the Second Bull Run, etc., etc. Naval combats including the fight between the Kersearge and the Alabama, by officers of both ships, will be described. scribed.
The "Recollections of a Private" and special war papers of an anecdotal or humorous character will be features of the year. SERIAL STORIES BY

W. D. HOWELLS, MARY HALLOCK FOOTE, AND GEORGE W. CABLE. Mr. Howells' serial will be in lighter vein than 'The Rise of Silas Lapham.' Mrs. Foote's is a story of mining lite, and Mr. Cable's a novelette of the Acadians of Louisiana. Mr. Cable will also contribute a series of papers on Slave songs and dances, including negro serpent-worship, etc. SPECIAL FEATURES

Include "A Tricycle Pilgrimage to Rome," illustrated by Pennell; Historical Papers by Edward Eggleston, and others; Papers on Persia, by S. G. W. Benjamin, lately U. S. minister, with numerous illustrations; Astronomical Articles, practical and popular, on "Sidereal Astronomy"; Papers on Christian Unity by representatives of various religious denominations; Papers on Manual Education, by various experts, ctc., etc. SHORT STORIES

By Frank R. Stockton, Mrs. Helen Jackson (H. H.), Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, Joel Chandler Harris, H. H. Boyeson, T. A. Janvier, Julian Hawthorne, Richard M. Johnston, and others: and poems by leading poets. The Departments,—"Open Letters," "Bric-a-Brac," etc., will be fully sustained. THE ILLUSTRATIONS

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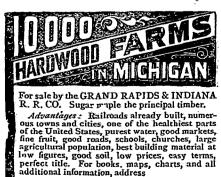
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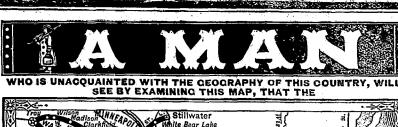
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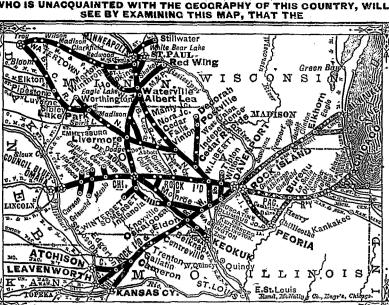


W. O. HUGHART. Land Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Mich.,

Is like the man who always keeps his word. It performs all that it agrees to do. It has cured, and will cure Bright's Disease. It has won its way to popularity on its own intrinsic worth as a reliable cure in all the prevalent diseases of the Liven, Kidneys and Urinary Organs. We guarantee it to cure 80 per cent of such diseases if directions are strictly followed. Do you feel weary and dull, pain under the shoulder blades, an oprections are strictly lolowed. Do you leel weary and dull, pain under the shoulder blades, an oppressed feeling after cating? The Liver is at fault. CRAIG'S KIDNEY CURE, in connection with Craig's Laxative Pill, will relieve you. Have you pain or soreness across small of the back? Do you have any irritation of the Uninany passages? Do not neglect these symptoms. If you do they will terminate in some serious organic disease. Perhaps there are many remedies that will cure you. We know that CRAIG'S KIDNEY CURE will do so. Beware of imitations. See that it is manufactured at No. 72 Mill-st., Rochester, N. Y., and bears our trade mark—a divided kidney. In all cases of constipation of the bowels, use Dr. Craig's Laxative Pill.

These remedies are for sale by S. A. WOOD and D. WESTON, and druggists generally. 23-35





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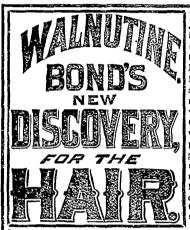
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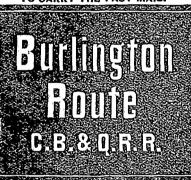
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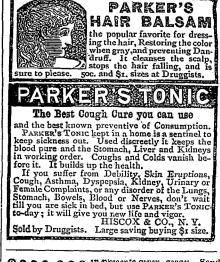
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GALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS drop in a desert,"

He didn't jump.

The Male Bird's Courtship. The best time for seeing perfect feathering is in the winter, or onward to the spring; then, after a very short honey-moon, the birds settle down to domestic drudgery with exemplary ardor, with the result that at the end of a few weeks their tail feathers are rough and irregular, their pinions worn and ragged from constant contact with the nest in sitting; and by the time their new suit comes at midsummer they are more than ready for it. The spring, of course, is the climax of a bird's life. With scrupulous care he arranges hourly his feathers, all

their markings are seen to perfection, and many peculiarities of decoration are then, and then alone, displayed.

It is said that not a single bright-colored feather on any bird's body is left idle or unplayed. If birds have bright-colored tails they raise them to their highest and fullest and abase their head; if bright heads then they shake out if bright heads, then they shake out their plumes, their eyes distend, and their wattles swell; and if, as in some cases, they have large tippets of feathers falling on both sides of the head, they contrive the bewildered hen shall see all the glories of both sides at a glance, and so drag all the feathers of the far side round to the near side, making such a huge mass that the face is nearly hidden, and the projecting beak alone shows where the head must be. All this is done for the hen's benefit, and it is only done when she is near; it all turned on

her existence, and ceases if she is absent.—Magazine of Art. Wide Awake for Business.

One characteristic of successful men is close and wide-awake attention to the work in hand, such, for instance, as marked a New York driver on the line of stages which have recently been withdrawn from Broadway. He had a genius for driving a stage, and was noted for keeping his stage full of passengers, and for taking in more fares than any other driver on the route. His success other driver on the route. His success was not accidental. His eyes were forever on the lookout, both on Broadway and in the side streets, so that he never failed to see a distant nod nor a slight

A similar alertness for business is noticeable among the fruit-peddlers, the bootblacks and the newsboys of New York. Three carts full of bananas and other fruit may be seen standing close together by the sidewalk. The man in the middle cart will work every moment -standing up calling attention to his stock, and alert to grapple with any one who comes up with the slightest inten-

tion of buying.

But the other venders will be seated and half-dozing, or reading a newspaper, carelessly waiting for a customer to ask for fruit. Before noon the appear-ance of the wagons shows the inevitable result. By night, the middle wagon is empty, while the other venders wheel home a good part of their stock to keep till the next day, and complain of "bad luck" and "hard times."—[Youth's Com-

The Aurora Borealis in Scandinavia. While our author was at his post every night the aurora borealis appeared; at at any rate, there was not a single clear evening when it was absent. Sometimes it filled the whole sky; often its displays were confined to insignificant and faint phenomena, low in the north, just like those observed in southern Scaudinavia; but sometimes they obtained a magnifi-cence which defied description. He came to the conclusion that the great many different forms might certainly be

reduced to a few simple ones.

In most instances the aurora forms belts or zones, which stretch across the earth in the direction of the magnetic east-west, which zones are a conglomeration of thin sheets of luminous matter, ed one behind the other, the tion being parallel with the inclination needle. The luminous matter in these sheets is even, or diffuse, or divided into streamers. The red color in the lower edge of arcs and bands often undergoes remarkable hanges, and becomes crimson, or purple, or pink, or red-ochre, or violet. The light, however, is weaker than was to be expected.—[Literary

Not in the Old Way.

Daudet is smashing some of the old ideas on the subject of eating. He says: "When I wrote the Nabob I worked twenty hours every day. One becomes intoxicated with work, and I found that my digestion was much better if I ate while I worked. I always took my meals at my writing table and the result was invariably satisfactory. You know that if you go to bed immediately after eating the digestion will accomplish itself during sleep. The same with writing. Commence immediately after you have swallowed your food. Don't wait for digestion, or you will feel heavy and incapable. I can assure you that this physiological law has been a veritable god-send to me.—[Foreign Letter.

John McCullough and His Wife. A day or two ago John McCullough's wife went over from Philadelphia to visit him. They had not lived together for a long time, but he always supported her and his children, and there was no bitterness between them. Her kindness was such that when the question of putting him into a madhouse was broached she waited until the very last before she would take any legal steps in the matter. She had visited him several times, but on this occasion, showing clearly how terrible a hold disease has at last got upon his mind, he failed alto-gether to make her out. Some friends who were with him told him gently who she was. But an instant afterwards, his thin hand resting upon hers, he asked, with a smile and a manner that recalled, with unspeakable pathos, the genial and gracious address that in other days won him hearts everywhere. "My dear

him hearts everywhere. "My dear madame, ah—ah—I—I hope your husband is well." "Husband," his wife echoed, her eyes filling with tears. "Husband! I never had a husband but you, John."
"I your—your husband?" he cried.
"Yes, dear. Do you not know me now? I am your wife."
"""" why rear wife?" he went on with a

A Civilization Complete in Itself. John Russell Young, lately United States minister to China, says the Chi-nese government is not disturbed by

and things, a member of the ministry replied, 'Well, we can do nothing about it; it is nothing to us. That is your eiv-ilization and you learn it; we have ours, and we learn ours. For centuries we have gone on satisfied to know what we

What He Would Look Like. "What do you suppose I'd look like if I jumped down?" soid a slim young fel-low to his girl as they stood looking out of the window of the steeple of Trinity

down on Broadway, she replied:
"I think you'd look just lke a gum-

"My—my wife?" he went on with a low laugh. "My wife? Some mistake, surely. I—I—never had—had—"
His strength gave way and he lay back in his chair, faint and trembling. Blood-Forming, 3 · Iron and Sugar of Milk.
Hone-Forming, · Lime, Soda and Potash.
Brain and Nerve-Forming, Phosphorus.
Containing the hypoposphites of IRON, LIME,
SORA AND POTLASH, suspended in the only
syrup prepared with SIGLE OF SMILL LANGUAGE
THE HIGH PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH —[Philadelphia Press.

America's anti-Chinese immigration action. The government prefers that its people should stay at home, and is only concerned that the Chinese who are admitted to foreign lands shall be protected in their rights equally with other people. Of literature and the history of the world outside of the Chinese empire the

know. Why should we care to know what you know? This learned man had heard of Alexander on account of his invasion of India, but never of Homer or Virgil or Shakespeare. He had heard of Boneparte, but was without particulars; Hannibal and Peter the Great he knew nothing of. Gen. Grant was known by ..

church. Gazing at the youth and then glancing

his visit."—[Detroit Free Press.

best Chinese scholars are profoundly ig-norant. They study Chinese history, poetry, theories of government, and give much attention to memorizing the sayings of great men.
"When," says Mr. Young, "I expressed some surprise at the neglect by Chinese scholars of what we consider so important to a proper knowledge of men